THE MAGNITUDE, TRENDS, AND ECOLOGY OF JUVENILE ARRESTS IN TULSA, OKLAHOMA: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY, 1970 THROUGH 1989

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PREFACE

I worked for two years as a volunteer juvenile counselor for the Comanche County Juvenile Bureau in Lawton, Oklahoma while attending Cameron University for my undergraduate degree. During that time I worked with teenage prostitutes, drug dealers, boys accused of rape, runaways, youths who just skipped school and many other youths. Each and every youth was different, but all were searching for something. I saw boys and girls who desperately wanted to be loved, and who were willing to go to any lengths to find it. The most difficult part for me was seeing these youngsters being hardened and turning cold towards the world around them and to life itself.

Prior to this experience I assumed that juvenile delinquency was always something done by "bad" kids. I thought only the poor, abused and neglected would commit illegal acts. Children who had nothing were the ones who would steal, commit murder and harm the lives and property of others. I had the notion that most of our American society has; that is, the "bad people" are the source of the "bad behavior" in society. This view changed during the spring of 1987. I was setting around a campfire with those young adults who were there with me because of the things they had done. I was the counselor trying to help a group of youths

sort out their lives, trying to help them find some meaning, some hope for the future, and some purpose for their lives right then. What happened was a change in me. Most of the youths there that night never came back through the Juvenile Bureau. Others we continued to see on a regular basis. But I realized for the first time that juvenile delinquency is much more than "bad kids committing crimes." What I saw in those young people was a reflection of myself; and I didn't consider my self a "bad person." I was no different. I committed some of the same crimes they did while I was growing up, but was not detected, apprehended, or became officially identified as a delinquent. From this interest I entered the graduate program in Sociology and selected as my thesis topic, "The Magnitude, Trends, and Ecology of Juvenile Arrests in Tulsa, Oklahoma."

This study has been an attempt to investigate the magnitudes, trends, and ecology of Juvenile Delinquency in Tulsa, Oklahoma from 1970 through 1989. This project has examined the theoretical concept of high delinquency areas; it has identified clusters and patterns of juvenile arrests; and an analysis of the trends and magnitude of juvenile arrests has been done.

This study would not have been possible without the complete cooperation of the staff at the Tulsa Police Department; most especially, Chief Drew Diamond. My sincere appreciation is extended to all.

I would like to thank the members of my committee for their help, guidance and encouragement not only on this

project but also during my years at Oklahoma State University. First, many thanks to Dr. Harjit Sandhu whose gentle spirit and great wisdom is admired and appreciated. To Dr. Larry Perkins, it's been a pleasure working with you and learning from your valued experience in the sociological field. Thank you for the encouragement and guidance in teaching, it has made a lasting impact. And finally, a very special thanks to Dr. Jack Bynum, my advisor, for taking me under your wing and teaching me more than just Sociology. I'm proud to say that you're more than a friend. Thanks you for taking the time, and always remember THE QUEST.

Additionally, I want to acknowledge my thanks to Bo and Karen Raney, my parents, for their love, support, guidance, wisdom, and financial assistance. To Dorlisa Raney, the best sister anyone could have. To Marvin and Carol Smith, thank you for your love and prayers. Shari Smith, my fiance, gets a special salute-I love you with all my heart. Last, but always first, I want to thank Jesus Christ, for the abundant life that he has given me through his eternal sacrifice.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter Page

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The study of Juvenile Delinquency has been one of the most persistent and productive endeavors of American sociologists. Beginning with the landmark studies of Cyril Burt (1925) and of Frederick Thrasher (1927), the reactive subcultural analyses of Albert Cohen (1958) and of Richard Cloward and Lloyd Ohlin (1960), and through the more contemporary investigations of James Short (1968) and Walter Miller (1981), and numerous other theorists and researchers, we have accumulated a great deal of information regarding Juvenile Delinquency. This body of knowledge includes extensive theories of etiology, statistical and demographic profiles of composition and habitat, and detailed accounts and summaries of illegal gang and delinquent activities.

The media today would have us believe that we are in a national crime wave of epidemic proportions by the way they report ghastly stories of crime and violence in America (Time, 1987). The Uniform Crime Reports paint a very different picture of American crime and delinquency. In 1965, the percentage of juveniles in arrest statistics accounted for 49 percent of the total arrests, and decreasing to 31 percent in 1985. Violent and property crime arrests saw a corresponding decrease during this period.

This fact is not surprising since the number of youths in the population has also declined. Philip Cook and John Laub show that the arrest rate for juveniles in the population had remained very stable between 1971 and 1981 with approximately 103 total arrests and 38 index crime arrests per 1,000 youths in the population aged thirteen to seventeen (Cook and Laub, 1986). Cook and Laub conclude during that time span that changes in youth arrest rates may be more of a reflection of population trends in the United States rather than changes in actual youth behavior.

This study is guided by three research objectives which are:

1. Plot the statistical magnitude and trends of juvenile arrests in the city of Tulsa between 1970 and 1989. Focus will be on the changes in the total number of arrests during this twenty year period and total number of arrest for specific variables such as race, gender, and type of offense;

2. Explore and chart the geographical location of juvenile arrests in Tulsa. The focus of this portion of the study will be upon the youth population, mean arrests, race, socioeconomic status and arrest rate of each census tract identified to help determine the spatial distribution of juvenile arrests in the city of Tulsa. This will involve the comparison of high, moderate and low arrest areas;

3. Reaffirm or challenge the underlying assumptions, explanatory power, and generality of Shaw and McKay's classic theoretical concept of high and low delinquency areas.

Siegel and Senna (1981) have defined Juvenile Delinquency as follows:

> Juvenile Delinquency is typically defined as an act committed by a minor (the age at which an individual is considered a minor varies among states, but it is sixteen or seventeen and

> below in most states) that violates the penal code of the government with authority over the area in which the act occurred (Siegel and Senna 1981:5).

Thus, Juvenile Delinquency has been perceived as a chronic phenomenon and taken for granted by much of society throughout our western social life. However, during the 1980's there has been a dramatic resurgence in American Juvenile Delinquency. Not only have typical juvenile misconduct such as theft and status offenses increased, but there have been frightening new dimensions in the number of gangs, juvenile affiliation with illegal drug, use, trafficking, and the endless amount of violence associated with such behavior. Ed Bradley's 1981 CBS report: "Murder, Teenage Style" declared that gangs are perceived by the police as a menace in over 300 cities in the United States. "In just Los Angeles, there were 387 gang related killings in 1987." Many residents of the nation's second largest city live in fear of gunmen, who are often not men at all, but children. Television 9 News in Oklahoma City reported a series of stories (January 30 through February 4, 1989) about crack cocaine and its effects on the city. The series focused on the growing number of crack houses and the activities of the crips street gang. Most of the gang members shown are young minority males either in their late teens or early twenties.

Reports have continued to escalate during 1989 with serious crimes committed by juveniles in the headlines almost on a daily basis. Its no longer offenses like skipping school, but driveby shootings and murders committed by juveniles. Police and law makers have felt compelled to

reevaluate the roles and statuses of young people in our society, as reflected in the growing number of juveniles being tried in criminal courts as adults.

At the present time, a high level of apprehension and watchfulness best characterizes Oklahoma law enforcement agencies. Paradoxically, contradictory reports have recently come from leading law-enforcement officers in the state regarding the magnitude and seriousness of juvenile crime. For example, on October 15, 1988, Bob Macey, District Attorney for Oklahoma City reported in a televised interview that "as many as 200 Crips may already have infiltrated the city." On the other hand, Drew Diamond, Tulsa Chief of Police, in a November 2, 1988 meeting with Dr. Jack Bynum and myself, declared that "there is no evidence of organized gang activity in Tulsa." Even in view of these conflicting reports, it is clear that the largest urban centers of Oklahoma are presently in an very early stage of the massive gang phenomena and escalating juvenile delinquency problem so apparent in the other parts of the country.

At the 97th International Association of Chiefs of Police conference held in Tulsa, Oklahoma October 7 through October 13, 1990, Police Chiefs from across the nation talked about the frustrations of handling repeat offenders. Perry Anderson, Chief of Police in Miami, Florida stated "that most juveniles were involved in thefts and burglary, but space was limited to house the growing number of juvenile offenders." Gangs and auto thefts are a growing problem in Kansas City, Kansas according to Police Chief Tom Daily. He expects more

than 1,000 more cars reported stolen in 1990 than in 1989. In Chicago, juvenile thieves are so common that most are not adjudicated into a secure facility unless they had 8 or 10 offenses against them, according to police detective Lt. Howard Allen (The Daily Oklahoman 1990:7). Allen stated most of the juveniles that do go to jail are for more violent crimes such as rape or arson.

The overall purpose of this study is to examine the magnitudes, trends and ecology of Juvenile Delinquency in the City of Tulsa during a twenty year period, 1970 to 1989. I will explore and describe juvenile arrest data obtained from the Tulsa Police Department, during this time, looking for changes and fluctuations in high arrest areas, amounts and types of crimes, as well as the demographic composition of the offender population.

The research for this study began with a review of relevant literature bearing on the problem. The collection, analysis, and synthesis of data and findings were generated from several sources, via an implementation of appropriate research methodologies. These include: A study of longitudinal police arrest data from the City of Tulsa to ascertain the past and present magnitude and trends of juvenile arrests, types of offenses, and ecological patterns. Full cooperation from the Tulsa Police Department was given. Extrapolation of Tulsa census data from the O.S.U. library and comparison with the police statistics to determine the validity of juvenile arrest trends -- i.e., whether they reflect legitimate increases or decreases over time or whether

such trends coincide with changing size and composition of the urban areas under scrutiny.

While the methodological approach for this research is exploratory and descriptive, I have sought to test Shaw and McKay's theoretical and conceptual construct of high and low delinquency areas in this area, and emerge at the end with a reaffirmation and reapplication or their conceptual approach to juvenile delinquency.

It is hoped that as a result of this study a greater understanding of trends and patterns in juvenile delinquency can be gained. A growing data base has been established for future research in this area, not only within the city of Tulsa, Oklahoma but it is hoped that data for other cities throughout the United States can be obtained for comparisons. This research can add to the knowledge of how changes in population, geographical location, and how societal conditions can play apart in the arrest rate of juveniles. In general, this study can add to our growing knowledge of Juvenile Delinquency.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Literature Review

Aftering reviewing scores of previeous studies and research reports in the field of Ecology and Delinquency I will summarize some of the most relevant to this research.

Nineteenth Century Ecology

Early nineteenth century research in the area of Sociology could also be regarded as Ecological research. Researchers like Guerry, Rawson, Fletcher, and Mayhew all had similar points between thier work and according to Morris (1957) they can be summarized as follows:

> (1) a primary interest in crime as a social or collective phenomenon of which individual behavior is a component, rather than in the motivation of crime in the individual; (2) the qualification of data relating to crime and criminals to illustrate qualitative variations in both time and place; (3) the role of objective socio-economic factors such as poverty, education, density of population and external value systems, in determining and perpetuating criminal behavior (1957:42).

Most of the work of these early ecologists focused on the geography of crime and criminals within a given society and the behavior of these criminals associated with social institutions, social values and their differences.

In 1829, A.M. Guerry was commissioned to collect and analyze judical statistics for the City of Paris, France. He was one of the first researchers to use cartographic´s in his method, to be used by many ecologists and sociologists latter at the Chicago School.

In his analysis, Guerry was interested in factors which predispose the individual towards crime rather than those which precipitate its commission. He tested three hypothesises: (1) crime is due to poverty; (2) crime is due to ignorance i.e. lack of education; (3) crime is due to population density.

His findings revealed that in the northern part of France, which was the wealthiest, had the highest rate of property crime while the southern region, the poorest, had the lowest proportion of property crime. So his first hypothesis, that crime is due to poverty was disproven. Guerry pointed out that just because an area was considered wealthy it didn´t mean that poverty was not present in that area. He stated that it only took a few millionaires to mask the difference of the social classes in the area. Small numbers of millionaires are usually mixed together with a large number of people in poverty creating an illusion in the wealth of an area. Guerry went on to point out that during this time the beginnings of the industrial revolution had begun to take hold and more of the wealthier manufactors lived in close proximity to their employee´s in the northern part of France. He refined the relationship between wealth and property crime by mapping the distributions of patents in the departments of France, the

larger number of patents the greater number industries, the more property crime.

Guerry rejected the idea that increases in population density resulted in an increase in crime. He stated that the great urban centers of France were in departments not known for large amounts of property while other centers were in departments known for many such crimes while being less in population.

The relationship between education and crime was considerable, and he thought the idea that education prevents crime was terribly mistaken. Using literacy as a measure, the best educated department of the city had the most crime and the largest number of criminals. Basically, the large populous urban centers provided more opportunities for crime than the smaller rural areas. Education was better in the large urban centers where the opportunities were more available than in the rural centers where education was restricted.

Guerry's work is important for two reasons: First, the test statistics he used were accurate and found certain hypothesises that were taken for granted, misleading, and sometimes very wrong; and second, social facts as demonstrated by Guerry were proven to have bearing on human behavior without analyizing individual behavior or motivation (Morris 1957:51).

Early American Studies

The fact that certain areas of a city contain not only the majority of those who are arrested and go to court but a more than average number in proportion to their population was discovered early by Mayhew in 1850 and was implicit in Guerry's work even earlier (Morris, 1966:71). Considerable evidence to support the fact that concertrations of crime and delinquency were inherent of certain minority groups and social classes were gathered during the 1920's and 30's by sociologists such as Robert Park, Ernest Burgess, and R.D. McKenzie (Bynum & Thompson, 1989:172). Burgess (1925) used the city of Chicago has his model and tested to see if there were variations within urban areas of Chicago. Burgess hypothesized that urban centers formed concentric zones spreading out from the center of the city and these zones were characterized by certain social conditions such as commercial land use, lower-class housing, and middle-class housing.

Burgess found that Zone II was characterized by social problems, including crime and delinquency, and was subject to rapid social change. Zone II, the Zone of Transition, reflected many cultural and ethnic groups and wide variations in population sizes. Zone II lay between the properous center of commerce and the established residential sections of the city thus Zone II was more likely to experience many forms of social change.

However, it was Clifford Shaw and Henery McKay in Chicago who first used the term "delinquency area" to describe those parts of the city which seem to generate criminals and delinquents with the same ease with which they produce

instance of poverty, overcrowding and disease (Morris 1966:19).

Shaw and McKay sought an explanation of delinquency within the context of the changing urban ecology of Chicago. Shaw rejected the popular racial and cultural explanations of delinquency and instead focused on ecological conditions of Chicago as the cause of delinquent behavior.

Shaw and McKay (1942) noted that distinct ecological areas had developed in Chicago, comprising a series of five concentric circles, or zones, and the areas of heaviest delinquency concentration appeared to be the transitional, inner-city zones of Chicago. The zones farthest from the city's center were less prone to delinquency. Analysis of these data indicated a surprisingly stable pattern of delinquent activity in the five ecological zones over a 65-year period.

Shaw and McKay saw that Chicago had developed into distinct neighborhoods, the better residential areas and rent areas where residential mobility was high (Bartol, 1989:84). The better residential areas adopted convential values, such as the desirability of a general health program, education, and the promotion of constructive use of leisure time (1989:84). Lower rent areas, or slum neighborhoods, were believed to be the spawning grounds of delinquency (Siegel & Senna, 1981:119). Attitudes and values varied widely throuhout these neighborhoods because families were hard-pressed economically and as a result families paid little attention to the thoughts and actions of others.

The residential neighborhoods followed convential child-rearing practices while the inner-city, transitional zones, were marked with powerful attractions to deviant modes of behavior. Youths within these neighborhoods saw delinquent behavior as a way to gain prestige, economic achievement, and other social values. Forced to compete side by side with conventional values, youths of lower-class neighborhoods were faced with the task of choosing between the two conflicting value systems. As a result, value conflict occurs that sets the youths and their peer group farther from conventional society. Acceptance of deviant values and goals shut out the youths from "normal" society.

Between 1929 and 1942, Shaw and Mckay with the help of others extended the scope and range of the "delinquency area" to cover various cities throughout the United States. Andrew Lind (1930) sought to apply Shaw and Mckay´s basic assumption´s to cities and urban areas outside the North American Continent to see if the assumptions of their work would be applicable. Lind established that in Honolula, the spatial distribution of delinquents´ homes, dependency cases, arrests related to organized vice, and suicides, tended to follow the same spatial patterns as in the cities of North American. Lind found the "tendency of vice, crime, and dependency to concentrate within sections as highly specialized areas" (Theodorson, 1961:432). While high concentratins could be found within the city, these high concentrations of crime and delinquency shaded off into areas of comparative freedom from cases of such phenomena.

Lind considered the location of crimes as opposed to the location of offender's homes, an area he felt Shaw and McKay did not deal with adequately. Lind saw an additional

> index of the effectiveness of local community standards of behavior may be found in the frequency of crime within the neighborhood of the delinquent's residence. An area capable of maintaining the strength of its prohibitions is likely also to discourage its wayward residents from attempting the violation of the taboos withing the boundaries of the district, although it may not succeed in entirely repressing the behavior (Theordorson, 1961:436).

Lind employed two concepts to discuss the relationship between residence and place of offense, namely, the "neighborhood triangle of delinquency" and the "mobility triangle of delinquency." The neighborhood triangle represented the situation in which the homes of two of more delinquents and the place of their offense are found within the same neighborhood. Lind maintained that this was common in the slum where community standards are at their lowest. The mobility triangle, on the other hand, is that which the homes of two or more delinquents lie within the same neighborhood, while the place of the offense is located elsewhere. These types of areas, he argues, have greater stability and are more successful in applying social restraints. Mobility patterns were less charateristic of the slum than the neighborhood patterns because certain interstital districts with their concentrations of business premises and railway yards provide opportunities for crime among the local residents. Lind concluded that the evidence seemed the suggest that crimes are committed where the practical opportunities are greatest rather than with specific

reference to the attitudes of other members of the local community.

R. Clyde White (1932) used the same basic techniques as Shaw and Mckay, and resulted in the same general conclusions. Whites' data focused of felony cases which were obtained from the Marion County Criminal Court, Indianapolis during the year 1930. In White's analysis social statistics were distributed by census tracts so that associations could be made with crime statistics. White focused on the following:

1. The case load of the Indianapolis Family Welfare Society for November, 1929;
2. The percapita (residence of contributor) to the Indainapolis Community Fund in 1930-1931;
3. Deaths occurring in Indianapolis from September 1, 1930, to August 31, 1931;
4. Juvenile delinquents in 1928, 1929, and 1930;
5. The case load of the Probation Department of the Muncipal Court for November, 1929, and the intake for the six succeeding months (White, 1932:498).

The information obtained for each felony was as follows: (1) the offense; (2) the place of offense; (3) the residence of the offender; (4) age and sex (1932:498).

White was able to show that there is a distinction between residence and place of offense. Both residence and place of offense rates declined from the central business district outwards, offense rates declined more sharply in Zone 2 and Zone 3, but much less sharply in Zone 4 and 5. White found that "crimes of all kinds is peculiarly characteristic of the central business district in Indianapolis" (White, 1932:501). This was found to be true for both the residence

of offenders and for the places where they committed their offenses.

The Family Welfare rates tended to decrease with the distance from the center of the city; likewise general mortality rates, percentage of males single, and the percentage of land used for business purposes (1932:503). The per capita gifts to the Indainapolis Community Fund vary directly as the distance from the center fo the city. White used the Family Welfare rates and the Community Fund rates as reflectors of the economis status of people in the various zones. The first suggests poverty, and the second suggests comfort and good living. White suggested that

> the high Family Welfare rates would seem to indicate that the very poor drift into the interstitial areas, where rents are low. The high mortality rates suggest that sanitation may not be as good in the center of the city as in the better residential areas or that persons of low vitality drift into the interstitial areas along with Family Welfare cases (1932:504).

E. Franklin Frazier (1937) undertook, on the basis of materials collected while making a survey of Harlem for the Mayor's Commission on Conditions in Harlem, to determine to what extent the Negro community in Harlem had assumed a natural or ecological order during its expansion.

In his findings, Frazier found that when studying

> crime and delinquency in their relation to the ecological organization of the Harlem Negro community, it appears that economic and cultural factors affect their distribution to a far greater extent than the distribution of the population with respect to age, sex, marital condition, and fertility (1937:172).

The highest number of arrests during 1930 occured in the second zone just outside of the center of Negro Harlem's

economic and cultural life. While the rate af arrests declined into zone three the rate in the outer most zone equaled that in the center of the community. But he indicated that the southernmost part of this outer zone included a slum section and therefore was characteristic of the same manifestations of slum neighrborhoods wihtin the center of Negro Harlem. In terms of delinquency rate, measured in terms of boys arrested in proportion to boys ten to sixteen years of age, Frazier found that the second zone was practically as low as in the outmost zone.

Benard Lander's study (1954) is based upon the 8,464 cases of juvenile delinquency which occurred in Baltimore during the period 1939 through 1942. Lander focused on socio-economic variables such as: (1) The median years of school completed by all persons 25 years of age or over; (2) the contract of estimated median monthly rent; (3) the percentage of persons living in homes where there are 1.5 of more persons per room; (4) substandard housing (percentage of homes needing repairs and/or having no private bath; (5) the population composition (percentage of non-whites and the percentage of foreign-born).

Lander found that the "highest delinquency rates were found in the innermost zone and in the zones surrounding it" (1954:24). But Lander also found that the "Burgess assumption of a continued and regular decline in the delinquency rate with progression from the innermost to the outermost zone" was not consistant pattern (1954;24). Zone 1 had the highest delinquency rate. There was a decline from zone 1 through

Zone 7 but it was not a regular one. From the Baltimore evidence Lander concludes that the "invasion" of an area by commerce and industry is not so crucial to the problem as Shaw and Mckay has suggested.

In analyzing the distribution of delinquency and the socio-economic varibles Lander found that some of the areas of worst housing have some of the lowest delinquency rates. Lander found an inverse relationship between delinquency and proportion of negroes and foreign born. Findings on population also were surprising because the areas with high negro concentrations, the rates tended to be low. The median years of schooling and median rental's were found not to be fundamentally related to the prediction or understanding of juvenile delinquency. Also, Lander found no support in the prediction and/or understanding of juvenile delinquency in the assumption that physical space or locale per se was a independent or causal factor.

Lander concluded that his evidence indicated

> that 'social disorganization' was perhaps a basic underlying factor of delinquency, but this factor was not sufficient to account for a complex matrix of social interrelationships. A second, independently operating, factor is socio-economic in character (1954:88).

Richard Quinney (1964) studied crime and delinquency in Lexington, Kentuckey and reported that differentials in crime rates, delinquency rates, delinquency/crime ratios, and specific rates of crime and delinquency as they related to the urban social structure.

Utilizing the social area typology of Economic status, Family status, and Ethnic status provided by Shevky and Williams (1949), and Shevky and Bell (1955) crime and delinquency within the Lexington area was measured by arrest statistics obtained from arrest reports of the Lexington and Fayette County Police Department. The records provided the addresses of the offenders, type of offense, age, sex, and race of offenders. Rates for the study were computed per 1,000 population in the spcific offense categories. Population data was obtained for the twenty-eight census tracts of Lexington, Kentuckey.

In Quinney's analysis low values of the social area variable are represented as follows: (1) low economic status is indicated by few grades of school completed and a large number of blue-collar workers; (2) low family status is indicated by a high proportion of women in the labor force, low fertility, and a small proportion of single-structure housing units; (3) low racial status is represented by a small percentage of nonwhite residents.

Quinney concluded that

1. Crime rates are negatively correlated with economic status and positively correlated with racial status but not correlated with family status;

2. Delinquency rates are negatively correlated with economic status and family status and positively correlated with racial status;

3. High family status appears to be a deterrent to crime only in areas of low economic status;

4. High family status appears to be a deterrent to delinquency in both low and high economic status areas;

5. White crime and delinquency rates tend to increase in the proportion of nonwhites;

6. The degree of correlation of each of the three social area variables to crime and delinquency varies according to the specific categories of crime and delinquency (Voss and Peterson, 1971:270).

The basic deminsions of urban social structure are related to crime and delinquency according to Quinney's research. Quinney found that the characteristics and trends in contempory society are related to crime and delinquency.

Theoretical Framework

The vast Social Science literature on crime and delinquency is rich in material that focuses on juvenile delinquency. Sociologists and criminologists have produced a substantial body of explanatory theory regarding delinquent behavior. Schur states that

> in their interminable search for 'cause' sociologists have produced no definite 'solution' to delinquency problems. They have, however, alerted us to many misconceptions and blind alleys, and began to show us the direction that policy might sensibly take (Schur, 1973:170-171).

Jack Bynum and William Thompson (1989) divided the sociological explanations of juvenile delinquency into five major categories:

1. Social Strain theories with their emphasis on delinquent behavior occurring because of normlessness caused by social circumstances;

2. Cultural Transmission theories which focus on social groups and how they contradict and compete for social values in society;

3. Social Learning theories which state that deviant behavior is learned socially, or through a process of socialization;

4. Social Control theories that focus on what causes conformity as well as delinquency;

5. Labeling theories which look at the societal perception and reaction to the delinquent behavior.

From this body of theoretical literature, I have extrapolated a body of theory appropriate as a framework for this study.

Strain and Disorganization

A very useful study and research formulation was constructed by Robert Merton (1938). Merton argued that there often exists within a society a discrepancy between its goals and its system of legitimate ways of achieving those goals. Merton saw that the system of legitimate means for achievement was not evenly distributed within the society. As a result, Merton posited that deviance occurred because of this discrepancy between the values and goals cherished and held in high esteem by a society. Groups experiencing this strain would be inclined to violate norms and thus contribute to anomie.

Strain theory as set forth by Merton suggests that the lack of convential social opportunities such as education and economic sucess, racial and ethnic discrimination, and the development of isolated slum neighborhoods produceses strain in youths because the opportunities for convential values are blocked which in turn produceses frustration because the youths remain loyal to the dominant conventional middle class

culture. As a result, youths form law-violating groups in order to seek alternative means of achieving success and this leads to theft, violence, substance abuse and other deviant behaviors.

Judith and Peter Blau (1958) maintain that a sense of social injustice lends to a state of disorganization and anger, which in turn leads to hostility and criminal behavior. The Blau's reflecting the tradition of Strain Theory, show how the relative deprivation some indviduals face may be a direct cause of criminal behavior. According to the Blaus' model, people living in the inner city poverty areas will experience frustration because of the close proximity with richer, wealthier communities. These individuals can see the wealth but cannot partake through the legitimate means. The Blau's state that

> high rates of criminal violence are apparently the price of racial and economic inequalities. In a society founded on the principle "that all men are created equal: economic inequalities rooted in ascribed postitons violate the spirit of democracy and are likely to create alienation, despair, and conflict... racial socioeconomic inequalities are a major source of much criminal violence (1982:126)

Black youths, according to the Blau's, are the ones who are most likely to feel this conditions since they consistently suffer racial and economic deprivations because of their lower status in regard to the rest of society.

High Delinquency Areas

The pioneering work of Shaw and McKay (1929, 1942) they argue that delinquency varies in inverse proportion to the

distance from the center of the city; that it varies inversely with socioeconomic status; and that delinquency rates in a residental area persist regardless of changes in racial and ethnic composition of the area (Reiss, 1976:79).

Influenced by the earlier ecological study by Burgess (1925), and others at the University of Chicago, Shaw and McKay set out to investigate the spatial distribution of delinquency and crime in the city of Chicago and other urban cities in America.

Shaw and McKay applied Burgess's concentric zone theory of urban growth and constructed concentric circles to measure crime and delinquency rates. Zone 1 (the central city) had the highest rate of delinquency followed by Zone 2 (next to the central city) and on out to Zone 5 which was the lowest. Their analysis uncovered the same centers of delinquency by Burgess as the Zone of Transition whose conditions are one of slum neighborhoods, ethnic minorities and problems of adjustment.

Shaw and McKay concluded

> that there is a direct relationship between conditions existing in local communities of American cities and differential rates of delinquents and crimminals. Communities with high rates have social and economic characteristics which differentiate them from communities with low rates. Delinquency-particulary group delinquency, which constitutes a preponderance of all offically recorded offenses committed by boys and young men, has its roots in the dynamic life of the community (Voss, 1971:93).

These neighborhoods in transition had values that are constantly competing. Boys would be exposed to both value systems and forced to choose. Deviant values presented the

boys with an alternative life style when shut off from convential middle-class life and aspirations.

Shoemaker (1984) states that Social Disorganization Theory as put forth by Shaw and McKay consists of the following assumptions:

1. Delinquency is primarily the result of a breakdown of institutional, community-based controls;

2. Disorganization of community-based institutions is often caused by rapid industrialization, urbanization, and immigration processes, which occur primarily in urban areas;

3. Effectiveness of social institutions and the desirability of residential and business locations correspond closely to natural ecological principles, which are influenced by the concepts of competitions and dominance;

4. Socially disorganized areas lead to the development of criminal ones, and that this process is self-perpetuating (1984:72-73).

Therefore, Shaw and McKay's theory of High Delinquency Ares holds that delinquency can be explained by "relating behavior to the social and cultural setting in which it arises (Shaw, 1929:9). Neighborhood disintegration and slum conditions are seen as the primary cause of delinquent behavior in relation to the social values and social organization present in the local communities. Shaw and McKay see people living and acting in families, playgroups, schools, clubs and different neighborhoods. These groups reflect community life and in turn reflect the larger dominant cultural and social processes. They see the behavior of individuals becoming important when studied in the context of these groups and the different social situations in which they occur.

According to Shaw and McKay, the study of juvenile delinquency should begin with a study of its goegraphical location, which would revel the areas where delinquency occurred the most frequently, and therefore specific communnities could be studied for factors related to deviant behavior.

Theoretical Strenghts

When brought together Anomie Theory and Social Disorganization Theory have several strengths. Social Strain Theory with its emphasis on anomie and social disorganization has been at the fore front of the American sociological explanation of delinquency and crime. With the support of official arrest statistics as a base for lower-class delinquency it has enjoyed much popularity.
It has provided the means to understand the frustrations felt by lower-class individuals when faced with different status relationships. Moreover, social disorganization theory had found ready application to the social programs prevalant in poor, lower-class neighborhoods.

Strain theories helped contribute to the idea that society, not individuals, cause deviant behavior.
Also, its premise that says socioeconomic differences can produce frustrations that lead to deviant acts seems vaild as long as we realize that anyone regardless of class tends to engage in deviant behavior when status frustrations arise between aspirations and the opportunities at hand. This has

been proven in research on the professions, an orthodox Jewish community and a military prison (Erikson, 1962:308).

The discovery of High Delinquency Areas and the spatial distrubution of crime was one of the most significant contributor of Social Disorganization Theory. Shaw and McKay found that structural conditons of neighborhoods and socioeconomic factors inherent in the community work to produce delinquency not the racial or ethnical composition of the population.

The Correlates of Delinquency

A related and relevant set of research findings that will be challenged or supported by this research are " The Correlates of Delinquency."

Based on findings and conclusions of the two national sources of juvenile delinquency data, a "typical juvenile delinquent" may be constructed. This "typical" delinquent will probably be a male between 15 and 18 years of age, will be a member of a racial or ethnic minority, and more than likely have a prior record of delinquent behavior. Socioeconomic conditions such as poverty play a vital role in the life of the "typical" deviant who is also plauged by lack of motivation and poor performance in school. Cantwell (1983) has reported that juvenile offenders are likely to have a home environment that is very unstable due to divorce, separation, desertion or death of parents.

Composite profiles of "typical" delinquents have limitations because statistics can oversimplify the picture of

what a "typical" juvenile may be. As a result there are a vast number of juveniles that do not fit the "typical" statisical model of who juveniles are supposed to be. Some investigators consider characteristics such as race, ethnicity, social class and gender as illusions as causal variables even though they are staistically significant (Elliott and Huizinga, 1983; Hindelang, 1979).
Also, arguements have been made that youths possessing identifiable traits are prejudged and thus become sterotyped as juvenile delinquents and thereby encouraged and even pushed to fulfill the prophecy about them. More limitations of such conclusions based on offical statistics can be found in Chapter 3 on methodological techniques.

Comments on Past Research

In summary of this literature review and discussion of theory, while researchers studing the magnitude, trends, and ecology of crime and delinquency have arrived at some definite conclusions about the relationship between ecological conditions and delinquent behavior, these conclusions are questioned by some researchers (Byrne & Sampson, 1986). These researchers, agree that there are several key issues that social ecology needs to address in the study of crime and delinquency.

Criticisms of data sources are well established in the literature (Hindelang, 1974; Savitz, 1970; Skogan, 1975). Questionable comparisons across police jurisdictions using UCR data as been made by O'Brien (1983) concerning Blaus' 1982

study. Differences in recording and patroling across jurisdictions may affect arrest rates relative comparisons.

Victimization surveys during the 1970s provided an answer for the critics of offical data and provided researchers with a rich data set for analysis. Researchers (Decker, 1977; Nelson, 1979; O'Brien, 1983) have generated several studies estimating the crime rates from the National Crime Survey's during the mid-70s. In comparing the studies findings with UCR generated crime rates the researchers found that there was some evidence of convergent validity between the to methods of data collection. Robbery and other theft crimes showed very similar patterns but violent crimes correlations were futher apart.

There are a number of well documented problems related to the conceptualization and measurement of the explanatory variables used by social ecologists (Byrne & Sampson, 1986).

> Researchers have concluded that there has been a decided lack of attention paid to the processes that mediate the effect of community charateristics. Most ecological studies examine the effects of census charateristics on crime and delinquency rates and then infer support for a particular theoretical framework, even though there is no empirical evidence demonstrating the presumed mediating process (Byrne & Sampson, 1986:13,14).

Kornhauser (1978) states that most delinquency theories need to look more closely at the intervening variables besides the staple variables such as age, sex, race, ethnicity, and socioeconomic status. As a result, the selection of indicators is not a simple and straightforward process. For example, what is the appropriate measure of income? The percentage of families below poverty level (Sampson,

Castellano, & Laub, 1981)? The median family income (Beasley & Antunes, 1974)? Again, what is the most accurate measure of age composition. For these reasons, the comparisons of findings based on different measures of key variables may often be ambiguous (Byrne & Sampson, 1986).

Despite these acknowledge problems, this study has the potential to make additional contributions to our knowledge as defined in the research objectives listed earlier. This study will attempt to build upon the past research which has studied the ecology of crime and delinquency. This research will describe the magnitudes, trends and ecology of juvenile arrests from 1970 through 1989 in the City of Tulsa, Oklahoma. This research will also build upon the past research by identifying the high and low arrests areas by census tract within the City of Tulsa and how socioeconomic variables such as mean income, population size of youths, level of formal education, number of families below poverty level, racial composition as measured by the percentage of blacks in each census tract relate to delinquency rates of the census tract. Descriptive statistics such as means, standerd deviations, percentages, and ratios will be utilized in the analysis of the data under study. In the following chapter the methods used in this research will be discussed in detail.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter deals with the Methodological techniques to be used in the study. First of all, this study is an exploratory study in which I identified, examined and explained the magnitudes, trends and ecology of juvenile arrests in the City of Tulsa. Although this is not a new topic of study, it is basically new to Tulsa and the Tulsa Police Department. This study will offer new insights into juvenile arrests in Tulsa, and will help develop the methods that need to be employed in future and more advanced studies of juvenile delinquency in the City of Tulsa. Exploratory studies open new doors into areas of interest and offer hints that can be useful for other research techniques.

I chose to study the magnitudes, trends and ecology of juvenile delinquency in Tulsa for a very basic reason. I wanted to study juvenile arrests in a major metropolitan city in America therefore I decided to try Oklahoma City or Tulsa because they are close to Stillwater and thus it would be relatively inexpensive to conduct this type of research.

I first contacted the Tulsa Police Department and presented my proposal to Chief Drew Diamond. During the meeting Chief Diamond told me that they were wanting to conduct this type of study within their department but were

short of manpower to complete this type of task. My interest and training, plus the rapport that was developed with Chief Diamond and his staff, initiated my study of juvenile arrests in the City of Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Research Design

The primary method employed is the analysis of secondary data. The data was derived from Tulsa Police Department arrest statistics, Census data extrapolated from the Oklahoma State University Library, numerous Tulsa Police Department reports and policy statements, and census tract arrest statistics provided by the Tulsa Police Department. The compilation, organization and analysis of this mass of data were prodigious tasks.

Subjects for This Research

For the purpose of this study, the targeted population were those youths 17 and under arrested by the Tulsa Police during the twenty-year period, 1970 through 1989. Alleged offenses include the following:

Violent Crimes

1. Criminal homicide: Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, all willful felonious homicides as distinguished from death caused by negligence;

2. Forcible rape: Rape by force, assault to rape and attempted rape;

3. Robbery: Stealing or taking anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stickups, armed robbery assaults to rob, and attempts to rob;

4. Aggravated assault: Assault with intent to kill or for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids, explosives, or other means;

Property Crimes

5. Burglary: Breaking and entering, housebreaking, safecracking, or any breaking or unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit a felony or theft;

6. Larceny: Theft (except auto theft), fifty dollars and over in value; under fifty dollars in value;

7. Auto theft: Stealing of driving away and abandoning an motor vehicle;

8. Arson: Willful of malicious burning with of without intent to defraud;

Other Selected Crimes

9. Other assaults: Assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature;

10. Forgery/counterfeiting: making, altering, uttering or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true;

11. Fraud: Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Includes bad checks;

12. Embezzlement: Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control;

13. Stolen property: Buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property and attempts;

14. Vandalism: Willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of property without consent or the owner or person having custody or control;

15. Weapons: All violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers;

16. Prostitution/vice: Sex offenses of a commercialized nature and attempts, such as prostitution, keeping a bawdy house, procuring or transporting women for immoral purposes;

17. Sex offenses: Statutory rape, offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like;

18. Narcotic drug laws: Offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making or narcotic drugs;

19. Gambling: Promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling;

20. Offenses against family and friends: Nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse or family and children;

21. D.U.I.: Driving or operating any motor vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence or liquor or narcotics;

22. Violation of Liquor laws: State or local liquor law violations except "drunkenness" (class 23) and 'driving under the influence' (class 21);

23. Drunkenness: Drunkenness or intoxication;

24. Disorderly conduct: Breach of the peace;

25. All other offenses: All violations or state or local laws, except classes 1-24 and traffic;

26. Runaway (juveniles): Juveniles taken into protective custody under provisions or local statutes as runaways.

The total number of juvenile arrests for the years 1970 through 1989 was 45,067. The number of arrests for each year were:

1970 (N=1023); 1971 (N=1137); 1972 (N=1300);
1973 (N=1230); 1974 (N=2956); 1975 (N=2673);
1976 (N=2772); 1977 (N=2479); 1978 (N=1798);
1979 (N=1579); 1980 (N=1510); 1981 (N=1584);
1982 (N=1949); 1983 (N=1793); 1984 (N=1751);
1985 (N=2462); 1986 (N=3041); 1987 (N=3232);
1988 (N=3999); 1989 (N=4781).

Initially, the years 1980 to 1989 were to be studied but after meeting with Chief Diamond and his staff I decided on the years listed above because Chief Diamond offered data for these years and I decided that the more years covered would enhance my findings regarding the magnitudes, trends and ecology of juvenile arrest in Tulsa. Also, the use of all arrest cases for twenty years is better than a sample in measuring the magnitude of all juvenile delinquency and specific offenses by particular groups and sections of the city.

Data Handling and Analysis

For the most part, the data were very fragmented from the years 1970 through 1973, and 1983 through 1989. For these years I had to compile the total arrests for each variable by hand month by month for each year. From 1970 through 1973 the data were incomplete since the total crime index, sex related, alcohol related, and drug related crime arrests were all I could obtain for the study. The data for the years 1974 through 1982 were totaled on a single sheet, but calculation had to be done for various variables by hand. The data for the high arrest areas were in very good condition, compiled by a computer specialist at the Tulsa Police Department. All of the data were filed systematically, and easy to find due to the organization of the Tulsa Police Department. I was given free access by Chief Diamond to what ever data I needed to conduct this study and the staff at the Police Department was

very instrumental in their help and expertise in seeing that I obtain the data that I needed. The data from The Tulsa Police Department on the magnitudes and trends of juvenile arrests were loaded onto my home computer for analysis. Microsoft Integrated Software was used for all analysis, generating charts and plotting the magnitudes and trends into graphs. Data on the high arrest areas were recorded from the computer readout from the Tulsa Police Department for each census tract and then organized into tables utilizing the same software package. All socioeconomic variables were extrapolated from census data found in the Oklahoma State University Library, first recording the data by hand then transferring the data into tables using Microsoft Word.

Definition of Variables

For the purpose of plotting the magnitude and trends of juvenile arrest this study will emphasize the following variables:

1. Total Juvenile Arrests. These are the total number of males and females arrested under the age of eighteen from 1970 to 1989. Total arrests are arranged year by year and also by five year groupings to help see specific changes and trends during the twenty year period. By grouping the total arrest data into 4 five year periods we are in harmony with the avaliable census tract data on arrests since this data were available only in five year groupings;

2. Gender. Males and females arrested under the age of eighteen are scrutinized to determine the magnitudes and trends of each gender and also the ratio of males to females arrested during the years under study;

3. Race. This variable included Whites, Blacks, and Indians. During data analysis it was determined that while the Uniform Crime Report details information on other types of races and ethnic groups there was little data avaliable on any racial of ethnic groups in Tulsa other than the three mentioned.

4. Type of Offense. These include the following categories:

    1. Violent crimes: Murder, manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assaults;

    2. Property crimes: Burglary, larceny, auto thefts, and arson;

    3. Alcohol related crimes: Driving Under the Influence, violation of liquor laws, and drunkenness;

    4. Sex related crimes: Prostitution/vice, and sex offenses;

    5. Drug related crimes: Violation of narcotic drug laws.

It was determined early in the research that the data were to large to look at specific types of offenses so categories of data were collapsed into the above categories for analysis.

For the purpose of identifying high, moderate and low arrest areas the study focused on the following variables:

1. Geographical Location which were identified by census tracts in the City of Tulsa;

2. The Mean ($\bar{X}$) Number of Arrests each year per Tulsa census tract. As mentioned above, arrest data for each census tract were compiled by the Tulsa Police into four five year groupings; 1970 - 1974, 1975 - 1979, 1980 - 1984, 1985 - 1989. To determined the mean arrests for each grouping I divided the total arrests in each census tract by five;

3. Social Class was determined by the mean income, the level of formal education using the percentage of people 25 and over that have graduated high school

and the percentage of families below poverty level in each census tract;

4. Racial Composition. In the context of this research and previous research this study focuses on the percentage number of blacks in each census tract.

4. Population Size. This includes youths 17 and under for each census tract under study. I wanted to determine if high arrests are a result of actual delinquency or a product of higher numbers of youths under eighteen in each area.

Comparative Analysis

Several comparisons will be made concerning the magnitude, trends and ecology of juvenile arrests in Tulsa, Oklahoma which are as follows:

1. Total juvenile arrests in Tulsa with total national arrests over the twenty-year period;

2. Male and female arrests in Tulsa with national male and female arrests from 1970 through 1989;

3. Total juvenile violent crime and property crime arrests in Tulsa with national juvenile violent crime and property crime arrests during the twenty years;

4. Total juvenile sex related, alcohol related and drug related arrests with national data on these types of arrests over the twenty-year period;

5. Comparisons among White, Black and Indian juvenile Index Crime arrests in Tulsa with national data of these three racial categories from 1970 through 1989;

6. Comparisons between Tulsa's police force, total reported crimes, total population, and total juvenile arrests.

All comparisons will be done to enhance and strengthen the study and hopefully offer insights into the area of crime and delinquency in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Reliability of This Research

Criticisms of arrest data. Arrest data are a questionable source for official crime and delinquency because police have a wide discretionary power over who will be subject to legal intervention and control (Smith and Visher 1981:167). A low arrest rate may mean that crime is low in a particular area or it could mean that the law enforcement agency is ineffective and slack in it's enforcement. A high arrest rate in a city may mean a high crime rate or that police and officials are highly active and visible in that area.

Researchers have argued that lower-class neighborhoods have been subject to more law enforcement than other neighborhoods (Geus, 1972:65). Smith and Visher (1981) examined the variations in police arrest practices. They found the decision to take a suspect into custody is influenced by such elements as dispositional preferences of victims, race and demeanor of suspects, and whether or not bystanders were present. They also found that the seriousness of the offense increases the chances of arrest.

> Decisions to arrest are reflected in other motivations. Police work involves controlling people, and this task is facilitated by inequality of power and authority between police and the public...An Antagonistic suspects, for example, offer a direct challenge to police authority and police respond with a higher incidence of arrests in these encounters... Additionally, arrest decisions reflect a dimension of police pragmatism. Arrest is less likely to occur when the victim and suspect know each other. This probably reflects police perceptions that the victim will not cooperate fully in the subsequent adjudication. (Smith and Visher, 1981:173).

"Specifically, members of socially disadvantaged groups such as blacks and youths are more likely to be taken into custody independent of the seriousness of their behavior" (Smith & Visher, 1981:167).

The standardization of the decision-making process by law enforcement personnel and agencies has yet to be established fully so the inflation and deflation of some groups involved in crime goes on.

Another problem with arrest statistics is that they tell us nothing about crime that goes unreported, undetected, or unsolved. Arrest statistics and court referrals seem only to give a glimpse of the overall picture of crime and delinquency.

The last problem with arrest statistics is the fact that most juvenile delinquency is handled informally by school counselors, parents, teachers, peers, and neighborhoods who issue punishment at the given time. Many of the less serious status offenses like skipping school, and runaways never make it to the public record and even some of the violent crimes are not detected because of family pressures to keep them private.

Strengths of arrest and secondary data. In spite of the limitations outlined above, arrest data has decided stregths that warrant their study. A major advantage of the annual FBI crime reports is that juvenile arrest data are now available for almost all cities, and the Uniform Crime Reports cover more than 95 percent of the nations population. According to

Sellin and Wolfgang (1964) police arrests and juvenile court statistics are the most important sources concerning juvenile offenses, especially for nonstatus offenses.

Regarding police and court statistics, Sellin and Wolfgang offer the following observations:

> Compared with the juvenile court, the police of a community have much more extensive information about juvenile delinquency in its various forms, especially larger urban areas. Reports of crimes committed may, upon investigation, result in the discovery that a juvenile was the perpetrator; or the one reporting the event may indicate that a juvenile or even one or more specific juveniles, should be sought as offenders. In other instances, the police observe juveniles in the act of committing an offense (1964:58).

Another advantage of arrest data is the fact that it is secondary data and the financial costs of collecting independent data are kept at a minimum. The major costs of this research was in traveling expenses. It took five trips to Tulsa to collect all of the necessary data.

As with this research, secondary data makes time series analysis possible because data of this source is almost impossible to collect. This longitudinal study arose because of the need by the Tulsa Police to analyze and describe the magnitude, trends and ecology of juvenile delinquency over the past twenty years. Data collected over two or three years is possible with limited financial costs, but any research over 5 years begins to add greater financial expense.

A final advantage of secondary analysis is the fact that studies can be replicated and re-analyzed from different perspectives using different methodological and theoretical models. This is a particular strength of this research

because the data include every juvenile arrested in Tulsa during the past twenty years. Although the main methodological thrust of this research is descriptive, further analysis of this data base using more elaborate statical techniques is a future plan for this database. This will be expanded upon during my conclusions.

Validity of This Research

Face Validity. With the data coming from the Official Records Division of the Tulsa Police Department, the Bureau of the Census, and various other Law Enforcement Statements we can assume with confidence that the operational definitions provided by these sources correctly specify the concepts under study.

External Validity. It cannot be assumed that this data is representative of some larger population or Metropolitan area. Obviously, we can not generalize beyond Tulsa, Oklahoma. But we do have an accurate picture of arrests and arrestees, and the areas of high and low arrests in the City of Tulsa.

Content Validity. Even though some juvenile crimes go unreported and undetected, it is felt that having all juvenile arrests for twenty years, a good indication of general trends and patterns of juvenile delinquency in the City of Tulsa can be identified.

Causality. Causality cannot be assumed in this research because of the descriptive and exploratory nature of this

study. It is hoped that a better understanding of juvenile delinquency will be obtained as a result of any relationship between variables.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS

Descriptive Profile of Juvenile Arrest Data and Arrestees

In Chapters 4 and 5 findings will be set forth along with a few descriptive measures. More detailed, indepth interpretations will be offered in Chapter 6.

Total Juvenile Arrests

Table 4.1 summerizes the total number of juvenile arrests for the City of Tulsa from 1970 through 1989. The total number of arrest for the years 1970 through 1989 in Tulsa was 45,067. The annual mean number of arrest for these twenty years was 2,253.35, and the annual standard deviation was 974. The change in annual arrests from 1974 through 1989 was an overall increase of 62 percent. For the years 1970 through 1973 the data was incomplete lacking statistics on arrests for offenses such as gambling, runaways, offences against the family and other offenses. However, enough data was available for these years to be included in the analysis of the Uniform Crime Index, sex related arrests, alcohol related arrests, and drug related arrests for Tulsa juveniles.

TABLE 4.1

TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS CITY OF TULSA: 1970 THROUGH 1989

Year	Total	$\bar{X}$	S.D.	Change
1970	1023			
1971	1137			
1972	1300	1529	719	
1973	1230			
1974	2956			
1975	2673			
1976	2772			
1977	2479	2264	476	+48%
1978	1798			
1979	1597			
1980	1510			
1981	1584			
1982	1949	1717	156	-24%
1983	1793			
1984	1751			
1985	2462			
1986	3041			
1987	3232	3503	806	+101%
1988	3999			
1989	4781			
Totals	45,067	2253	974	+62%[a]

[a] Total percentage change for the twenty years represents the change in total arrests from 1974 through 1989. Complete data was available for only these years.

Source: Tulsa Police Department

By organizing the 20-year arrest statistics into 5-year groupings, we find that the annual average number of arrests ($\bar{X}$) for the years 1970 through 1974 was 1,529.2 with a standard deviation of 719.

The annual average number of arrests ($\bar{X}$) for the years 1975 through 1979 was 2,263.8 with a 48 percent increase over the average number of arrests from the years 1970 through 1974. The standard deviation for this five year period decreased from 719 to 476 but this is misleading because the data for the previous five years is incomplete, and this must be taken into consideration.

The mean ($\bar{X}$) number of arrests for the years 1980 through 1984 was 1,717.4 with a standard deviation of 156. The average number of arrests decreased 24 percent from the years 1975 through 1979 and the standard deviation shows that the average number of arrests ($\bar{X}$) for the five year period leveled off, and on the average, were very stable during the five year period.

The mean ($\bar{X}$) number of arrests for the years 1985 through 1989 was 3,503 which was an increase of 101 percent in mean number of arrests from 1980 through 1985. The standard deviation for the years 1985 through 1989 was 806 showing a significant amount of deviation away from the mean for the five year grouping.

Figure 4.1 details the overall trend in Juvenile arrests for Tulsa County. As mentioned above, the data for the years between 1970 and 1973 is incomplete data so the graphic

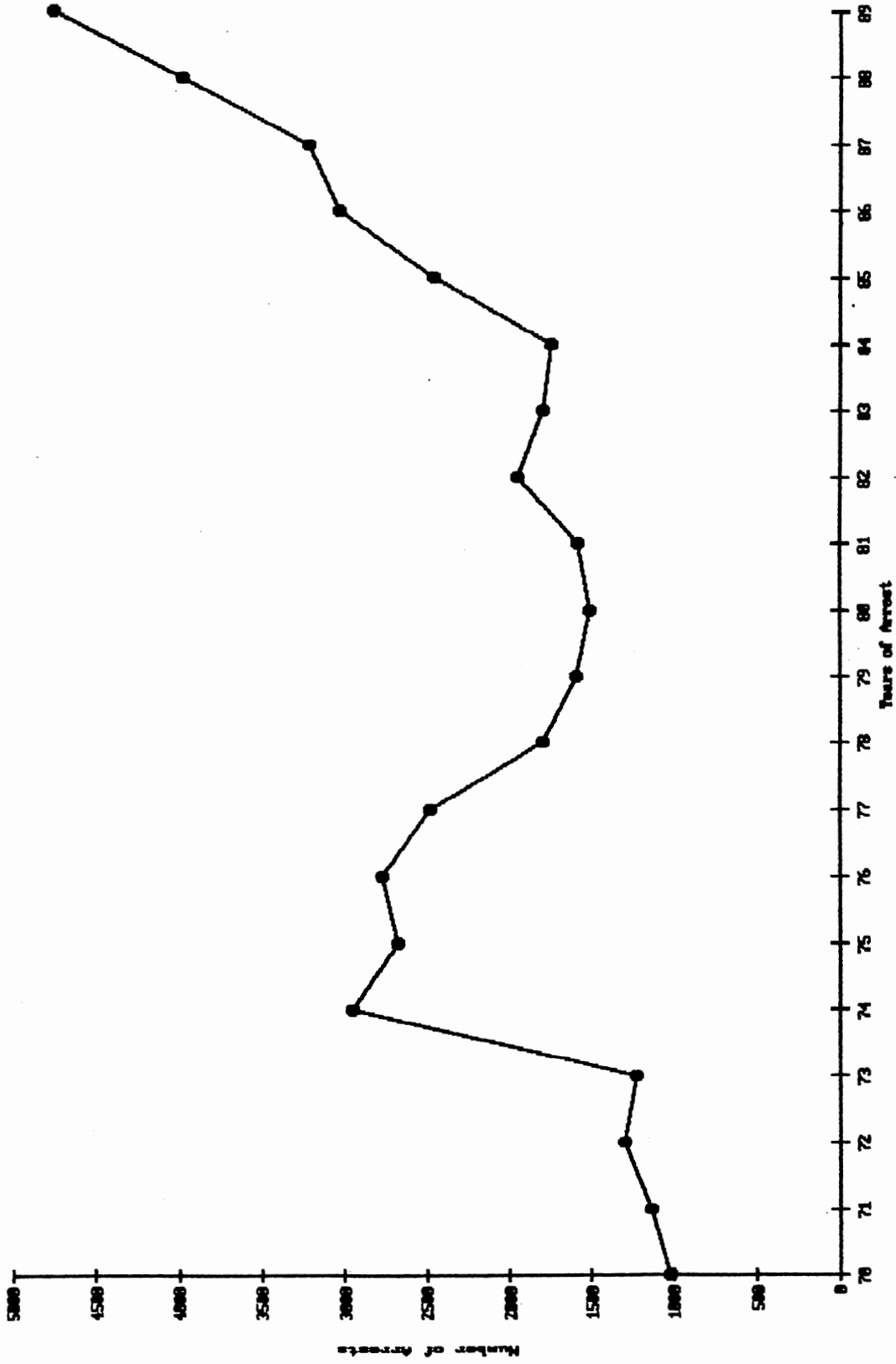


Figure 4.1 Annual Juvenile Arrests City of Tulsa: 1970 through 1989

increase in 1974 is over emphasized. However, we can see that in 1974 juvenile arrests were considerably higher than for any other year up to 1986. We see that after 1974 a major decrease in juvenile arrests took place and in the early eighties, as sighted above, the total arrests stabilized some what. Arrests increased slightly in 1982 but decreased the following two years. Since 1984 we can see a major change in the total number of arrests in the City of Tulsa. A steady increase has continued for the last six years since 1984 with 4781 arrests in 1989.

Male and Female Juvenile Arrests

Table 4.2 sets forth the total male juvenile arrests for the City of Tulsa over the twenty year period, 1970 - 1989. The total number of male arrests from 1970 through 1989 was 33,988 with a annual average number of arrests ($\bar{X}$) of 1,699.4 and a standard deviation of 739. The change in total arrests from 1974 to 1989 was an increase of 72 percent.

Again, patterns and trends in arrests by gender become apparent when we arrange the data into four 5-year groupings. The average number of male arrests ($\bar{X}$) from 1970 through 1974 was 1,161 with a standard deviation of 492. The mean number of male arrests ($\bar{X}$) from 1975 to 1979 was 1,662.4 with a 43 percent increase in mean number arrests from the years 1970 through 1974. The standard deviation was 314 during the five year period reflecting about the same deviation from the mean as the total arrests during the same five year period.

TABLE 4.2

TOTAL MALE JUVENILE ARRESTS CITY OF TULSA: 1970 THROUGH 1989

Year	Male	$\bar{X}$	S.D.	Change
1970	796			
1971	933			
1972	1021	1161	492	
1973	920			
1974	2135			
1975	1936			
1976	1976			
1977	1827	1662	314	+43%
1978	1353			
1979	1220			
1980	1190			
1981	1112			
1982	1466	1287	123	-23%
1983	1336			
1984	1329			
1985	1887			
1986	2359			
1987	2431	2688	624	+101%
1988	3089			
1989	3672			
Totals	33,988	1699	739	+72%[a]

[a] Total percentage change for the twenty years represents the change in total arrests for juvenile males under eighteen from 1974 through 1989. Complete data was available for only these years.

Source: Tulsa Police Department

The mean ($\bar{X}$) arrests for males from 1980 to 1984 was 1,287 with a 23 percent decrease in average arrests from the years 1975 through 1979. The standard deviation was 123 for the years 1980 through 1985. This is in harmony with the total arrests during these five years. Arrests were slightly less on the average and closer to the mean in 1980 through 1985 than during the previous five years.

Average arrests ($\bar{X}$) for males from 1985 through 1989 was 2,688, a 110 percent increase over the years 1980 to 1985. The standard deviation for the five year period was 624 which was in line with the overall trend of the total arrests for this five year grouping. The overall upward trend during the last part of the eighties can be explained partially by the increase in the number of males being arrested; the trend towards increased juvenile arrests is reflected in the overall number of males being arrested.

Table 4.3 details the total number of juvenile female arrests from 1970 through 1989. The total arrests for the twenty years was 11,079. The annual average of arrests ($\bar{X}$) was 554 with a standard deviation of 244, this alone would suggest a much more stable pattern of arrests for females than for males in the City of Tulsa. Arrests of females increased 35 percent from 1974 through 1989 once again suggesting an overall stable pattern of female arrests for the twenty year period.

When arranging the total juvenile female arrests into five year groupings, the magnitudes and trends of female

TABLE 4.3

TOTAL FEMALE JUVENILE ARRESTS CITY OF TULSA: 1970 THROUGH 1989

Year	Female	$\bar{X}$	S.D.	Change	Ratio of Male to Female Arrests
1970	227				
1971	204				
1972	279	368	230		
1973	310				
1974	821				2.6 to 1
1975	737				
1976	796				
1977	652	601	164	+63%	
1978	445				
1979	377				3.2 to 1
1980	320				
1981	472				
1982	483	431	59	-28%	
1983	457				
1984	422				3.1 to 1
1985	575				
1986	682				
1987	801	815	185	+89%	
1988	910				
1989	1109				3.3 to 1
Totals	11,079	554	244	+35%[a]	

[a] Total percentage change for the twenty years represents the change in total arrests for juvenile females under eighteen from 1974 through 1989. Complete data was available for only these years.

Source: Tulsa Police Department

arrests become clearer. The average number of arrests ($\bar{X}$) for females during the years 1970 through 1974 was 368. The standard deviation was 230. During the years from 1975 through 1979 the average number of arrests ($\bar{X}$) was 601 which was a 63 percent increase in mean arrests from the years 1970 through 1974. The standard deviation was 164, so that, unlike the total arrests and male arrests, female total arrests deviated less from the mean during the five year period meaning that arrests for each year were closer to the mean.

Average arrests from 1980 through 1984 were 431 which was a decrease of 28 percent in mean ($\bar{X}$) arrests from 1975 through 1979. The standard deviation was 59 meaning that arrests during the five years were close together and did not deviate that much from the mean.

The mean number of arrests ($\bar{X}$) for the years 1985 through 1989 was 815 with a standard deviation of 185. Arrests during the five years increased 89 percent from the previous five years. Arrests in this group deviated slightly more the than the previous two groups, indicating, as can be seen, a general increase in arrests for the last part of the eighties.

The ratio of male to female arrests from 1970 through 1974 was 2.6 males to every 1 female arrested. For the years 1975 through 1979 the ratio was 3.2 males for every 1 female arrested. The years 1980 through 1984 3.1 males were arrested for every 1 female. And finally, from 1985 through 1989 3.3 males were arrested for every 1 female.

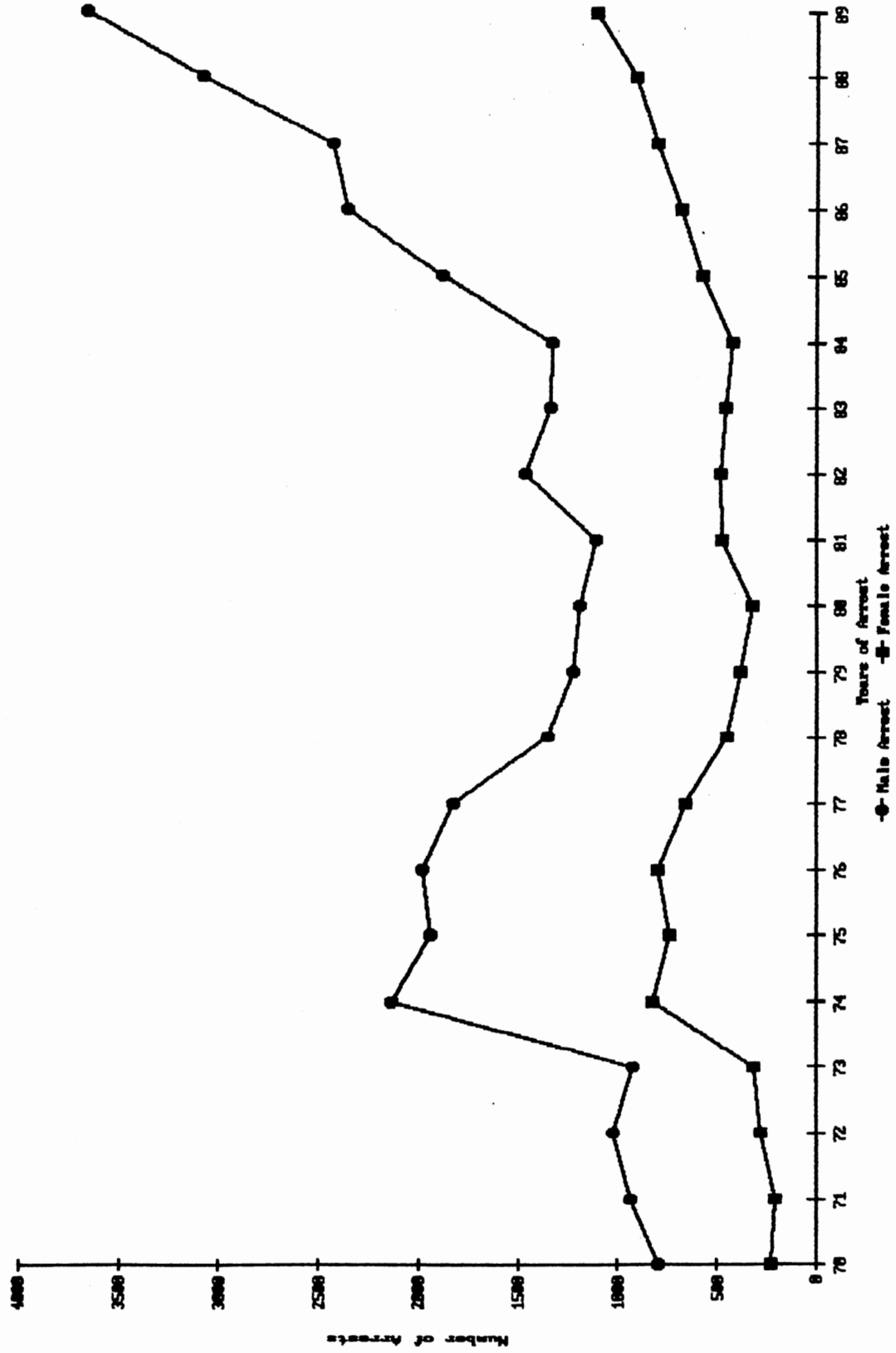


Figure 4.2 Male & Female Juv. Arrests City of Tulsa: 1970 through 1989

We can see the trends in male and female juvenile arrests more clearly from figure 4.2. Once again the patterns for males show the same basic pattern as the total number arrests for Tulsa County. Females over the twenty years shows basically the same pattern but is some what more stable than the males with no big increases or decreases. From 1974 to 1986 male arrests show a general decrease in total arrests with an increase in 1982. Females show a similar pattern but the decrease is less and actually from 1980 to 1989, (except 1981, 82 and 83), shows a general trend in increased arrests. Both males and female show an increase in arrests in the last part of the 80's with the male showing a sharper increase, but the females showing more of a gradual increase in arrests. From this, the gap between male and female arrests is not narrowing as is evident from the ratio of males to female arrested. Basically, the same number of males to females are being arrested at the end of the eighties as they were in the early seventies.

Juvenile Arrests for Crime Index Offenses

The Uniform Crime Index consist of the nine prominent crime categories listed first in the annual F.B.I. Uniform Crime Reports. They are in two categories: Violent crimes and Property crimes. Violent crimes are Murder, Nonegligent Manslaughter, Forcible Rape, Robbery, and Aggravated Assault. Property crimes are Burglary, Larceny, Auto Theft, and Arson.

Table 4.4 details the total juvenile violent crime arrests for the City of Tulsa over the 20 years encompassed by this study. There were 2,456 total violent crime arrests from 1970 through 1989 in Tulsa. The average ($\bar{X}$) violent crime arrests was 123 with a standard deviation of 77. Violent crime arrests increased 691 percent from 1970 to 1989.

Table 4.4 also collapses the annual arrests into four five-year groupings. The years 1970 through 1974 had an average number of arrests ($\bar{X}$) of 75 and a standard deviation of 15.

Between 1975 and 1979 the average number of arrests ($\bar{X}$) for violent crimes was 115 with a standard deviation of 29. Violent crimes increased 53 percent from the previous five years.

During the years 1980 through 1984 the mean ($\bar{X}$) number of arrests for such crimes was 70 which a 39 percent decrease in mean arrests from the previous five years. The standard deviation was 9 indicating, as in 1970 through 1974, that arrests did not deviate significantly from the average number for the five year period.

From 1985 through 1989 mean ($\bar{X}$) violent crime arrests were 231 which was a 230 percent increase from 1980 through 1984. The standard deviation for the five years was 78 meaning that arrests were farther from the mean during the five years.

Table 4.5 summarizes the total property crime arrests in the City of Tulsa for the twenty years under study. The total

TABLE 4.4

JUVENILE VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS CITY OF TULSA: 1970 THROUGH 1989

Year	Violent Crime Arrests[a]	$\bar{X}$	S.D.	Change
1970	46			
1971	81			
1972	81	75	15	
1973	87			
1974	81			
1975	91			
1976	99			
1977	97	115	29	+53%
1978	169			
1979	121			
1980	77			
1981	61			
1982	66	70	9	-39%
1983	63			
1984	83			
1985	157			
1986	203			
1987	160	231	78	+230%
1988	269			
1989	364			
Totals	2,456	123	77	+691%

[a] Violent Crime Arrests are: Murder, Nonnegligent manslaughter, Forcible rape, Robbery, and Aggravated assault.

Source: Tulsa Police Department

TABLE 4.5

JUVENILE PROPERTY CRIME ARRESTS CITY OF TULSA: 1970 THROUGH 1989

Year	Property Crime Arrests[a]	$\bar{X}$	S.D.	Change
1970	884			
1971	904			
1972	1077	984	107	
1973	910			
1974	1146			
1975	1090			
1976	1068			
1977	1038	1007	84	+2%
1978	983			
1979	854			
1980	752			
1981	667			
1982	980	872	145	-13%
1983	894			
1984	1065			
1985	1506			
1986	1710			
1987	1627	1756	189	+101%
1988	1911			
1989	2028			
Totals	23,094	1155	377	+129%

[a] Property Crime Arrests are: Burglary, Larceny, Auto theft, and Arson.

Source: Tulsa Police Department

property crime arrests for the twenty years were 23,094. The annual average number of arrests ($\bar{X}$) was 1155 with a standard deviation of 377. Property crime arrests increased 129 percent over the twenty years studied.

The City of Tulsa, from 1970 through 1974, had an average ($\bar{X}$) property crime arrest of were 948 and a standard deviation of 107. During the years 1975 through 1979 the average arrest ($\bar{X}$) for property crimes was 1,007 which was a 2 percent increase from 1970 through 1974. The standard deviation was 84 for the five years which suggests the arrests for the five years are closer to the mean and there was less fluctuation during the five years.

During the early eighties, 1980 through 1984, the average number property crime arrests ($\bar{X}$) was 872 which was a 13 percent decrease from the previous five years. The standard deviation for the five years was 145.

In the latter eighties, 1985 through 1989, the average number of property crime arrests ($\bar{X}$) was 1,756 which was a dramatic increase of 101 percent from the early eighties. The standard deviation for the five years was 189. This indicates a wide range in the distance from the mean for each of the five years in the grouping.

Figure 4.3 plots the overall trends in the juvenile crime index arrests in Tulsa. Violent crime arrests have remained virtually constant from 1970 through 1883 with a slight increase in 1978. Since 1984 though, violent crime arrests have started what looks like a gradual increase as noted

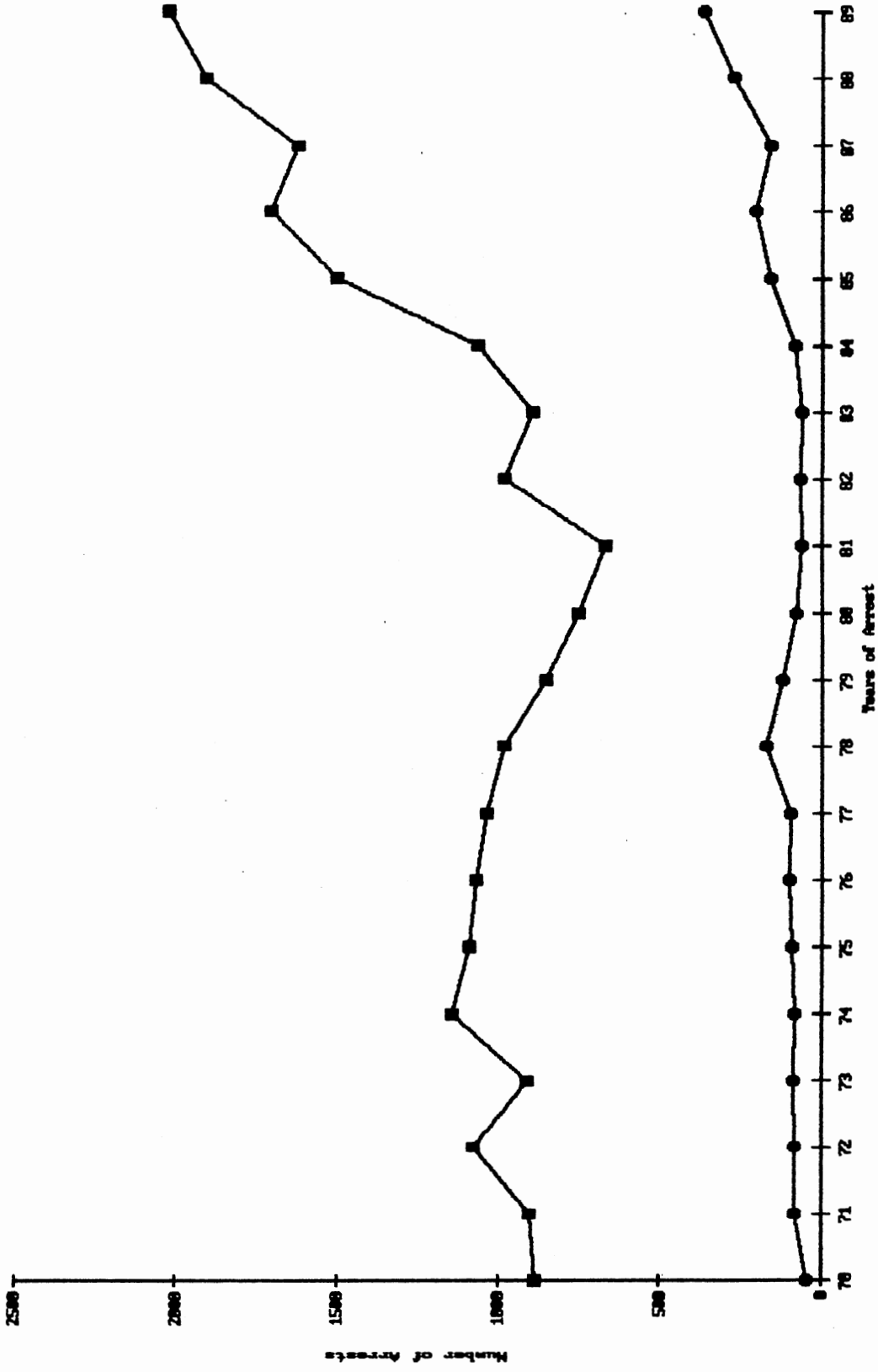


Figure 4.3 Crime Index Juvenile Arrest City of Tulsa: 1970 through 1989

earlier with the significant increase in total arrests for the latter part of the eighties.

Property crime arrests however show a more erratic trend during the twenty year period. Property crime arrests decreased significantly from 1974 through 1981 which could be seen in the drop of the standard deviation during these years. Likewise, with the major change in the standard deviation in the eighties, violent crime arrests, since 1981, of juveniles indicates a major upward trend with only small decreases in 1983 and 1987.

Tulsa Juvenile Crime Arrests in other Selected Categories

The other arrest categories utilized in this study consist of three categories of related juvenile offenses which are:

1. Alcohol related arrests;
2. Sex related arrests;
3. Drug related arrests.

Alcohol related arrests are Driving under the influence, violation of Liquor Laws, and Drunkenness. Sex related arrests consist of Prostitution and Vice, and other sex offenses. Drug related arrests are offenses relating to unlawful possession, sale, use, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs.

Juvenile alcohol related arrests from 1970 through 1989 is shown in table 4.6. Total alcohol related arrests were 5,371 with the years 1970 through 1973 not available for

TABLE 4.6

JUVENILE ALCOHOL RELATED ARRESTS CITY OF TULSA: 1970 THROUGH 1989

Year	Alcohol Related Arrests[a]	$\bar{X}$	S.D.	Change
1970	n/a			
1971	n/a			
1972	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1973	n/a			
1974	255			
1975	268			
1976	349			
1977	401	278	86	n/a
1978	194			
1979	179			
1980	221			
1981	320			
1982	366	276	60	-1%
1983	268			
1984	205			
1985	247			
1986	397			
1987	490	469	143	+70%
1988	534			
1989	677			
Totals	5,371	336	134	+165%

[a] Alcohol Related Arrests are: Driving under the influence, liquor laws, and Drunkenness.

Source: Tulsa Police Department

analysis. The average number of arrest ($\bar{X}$) over the sixteen year period was 336 with a standard deviation of 134. Alcohol related arrests increased 165 percent during the sixteen year span. Once again, by arranging the data into four 5-year groups the magnitudes and trends in alcohol related arrests are detailed more clearly.

The average number of arrest ($\bar{X}$) for 1975 through 1979 was 278. The standard deviation was 86 for the five years. From 1980 through 1984 the average number of arrests ($\bar{X}$) was 276 which was a decrease of only 1 percent from 1975 through 1979. The standard deviation was 60, so that during this five year period the arrests were closer to the mean than the previous five years 1975 through 1979.

The average number of arrests ($\bar{X}$) for 1985 through 1989 was 469 with an increase of 70 percent over the years 1980 through 1985. The standard deviation during this period was 143 indicating that alcohol related arrests in the late eighties had greater disparity between the individual years.

Table 4.7 puts forth the total sex related arrests in the City of Tulsa from 1970 through 1989. The total sex related arrest for the twenty years was 499 with the annual mean arrests ($\bar{X}$) being 25. The standard deviation for the twenty years was 17 and sex related arrests increased 1220 percent over the years studied.

When juvenile sex related arrests in Tulsa are grouped into 5-year time frames we find that the average number of

TABLE 4.7

JUVENILE SEX RELATED ARRESTS CITY OF TULSA: 1970 THROUGH 1989

Year	Sex Related Arrests[a]	$\bar{X}$	S.D.	Change
1970	5			
1971	10			
1972	21	14	11	
1973	4			
1974	32			
1975	14			
1976	21			
1977	13	15	3	+7%
1978	14			
1979	14			
1980	37			
1981	15			
1982	24	24	7	+60%
1983	19			
1984	23			
1985	25			
1986	30			
1987	63	47	17	+96%
1988	49			
1989	66			
Totals	499	25	17	+1220%

[a] Sex Related Arrests are: Prostitution & Commercilized Vice, and Sex offenses.

Source: Tulsa Police Department

arrests ($\bar{X}$) from 1970 through 1974 was 14 with a standard deviation of 11.

The average annual number of sex related arrests (X) during 1975 through 1979 was 15 which was only a 7 percent increase from 1970 through 1974. The standard deviation was 3 showing that during this time period arrests were closer to the mean than the previous five years even though the increase in mean arrests was only 7 percent. From 1980 through 1984 the average number of arrest ($\bar{X}$) was 24 up 60 percent from the late seventies. The standard deviation was 7 during this period showing that while the average number of arrests increased, the actual number of juvenile arrested during this time didn't differ that much.

Finally, during the five years from 1985 through 1989 the average annual number of arrest ($\bar{X}$) for sex related crimes was 47 which was an increase of 96 percent from 1980 through 1985. The standard deviation was 17 indicating, with the increase in mean arrests, that juveniles arrested for sex related offenses increased significantly during the latter part of the eighties.

Table 4.8 presents the data for juvenile drug related arrests in Tulsa for 1970 through 1989. The total drug related arrests for the twenty years was 2,947 with an average number of arrests per year ($\bar{X}$) of 148. The standard deviation for the twenty years was 55 showing that from 1970 through 1989 drug related arrests were consistent. Drug related arrests increased 345 percent from 1970 through 1989. It must

TABLE 4.8

JUVENILE DRUG RELATED ARRESTS CITY OF TULSA: 1970 THROUGH 1989

Year	Drug Related Arrests[a]	X	S.D.	Change
1970	60			
1971	112			
1972	108	140	60	
1973	208			
1974	213			
1975	208			
1976	165			
1977	142	164	24	+17%
1978	146			
1979	158			
1980	169			
1981	145			
1982	129	114	43	-30%
1983	68			
1984	60			
1985	110			
1986	108			
1987	146	171	64	+50%
1988	225			
1989	267			
Totals	2,947	148	55	+345%

[a] Drug Related Arrests are: Offenses relating to narcotic drug laws, such as unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs.

Source: Tulsa Police Department

also be stated that after 1970 drug related arrests were more consistent. If one takes the average number of arrests from 1970 through 1975 the increase is 90 percent over the twenty years under study.

Table 4.8 indicates that from 1970 through 1975 the mean number of arrests ($\bar{X}$) was 140 with a standard deviation of 60. For the years 1975 through 1979 the average number of arrest ($\bar{X}$) was 164 which was an increase of 17 percent. The standard deviation was 24. Drug related arrests were closer to the mean during this period than 1970 through 1975 even though the mean number of arrests increased. This indicates that while arrests increased, the arrests for each of the years were more consistent.

During the time period 1980 through 1984 the mean number of arrests ($\bar{X}$) were 114 with a decrease of 30 percent from the previous five years. The standard deviation was 43 showing that while the average number of arrests decreased the arrests for the individual years were farther from the mean than the previous five years.

And finally, from 1985 through 1989 the mean number of arrests ($\bar{X}$) was 171 which was an increase of 50 percent from the early eighties. The standard deviation for the five years was 64 indicating that drug related arrests not only increased during this period but there was greater discrepancy between the years.

The trends in alcohol related, sex related, and drug related juvenile arrests are clearly outlined in figure 4.4.

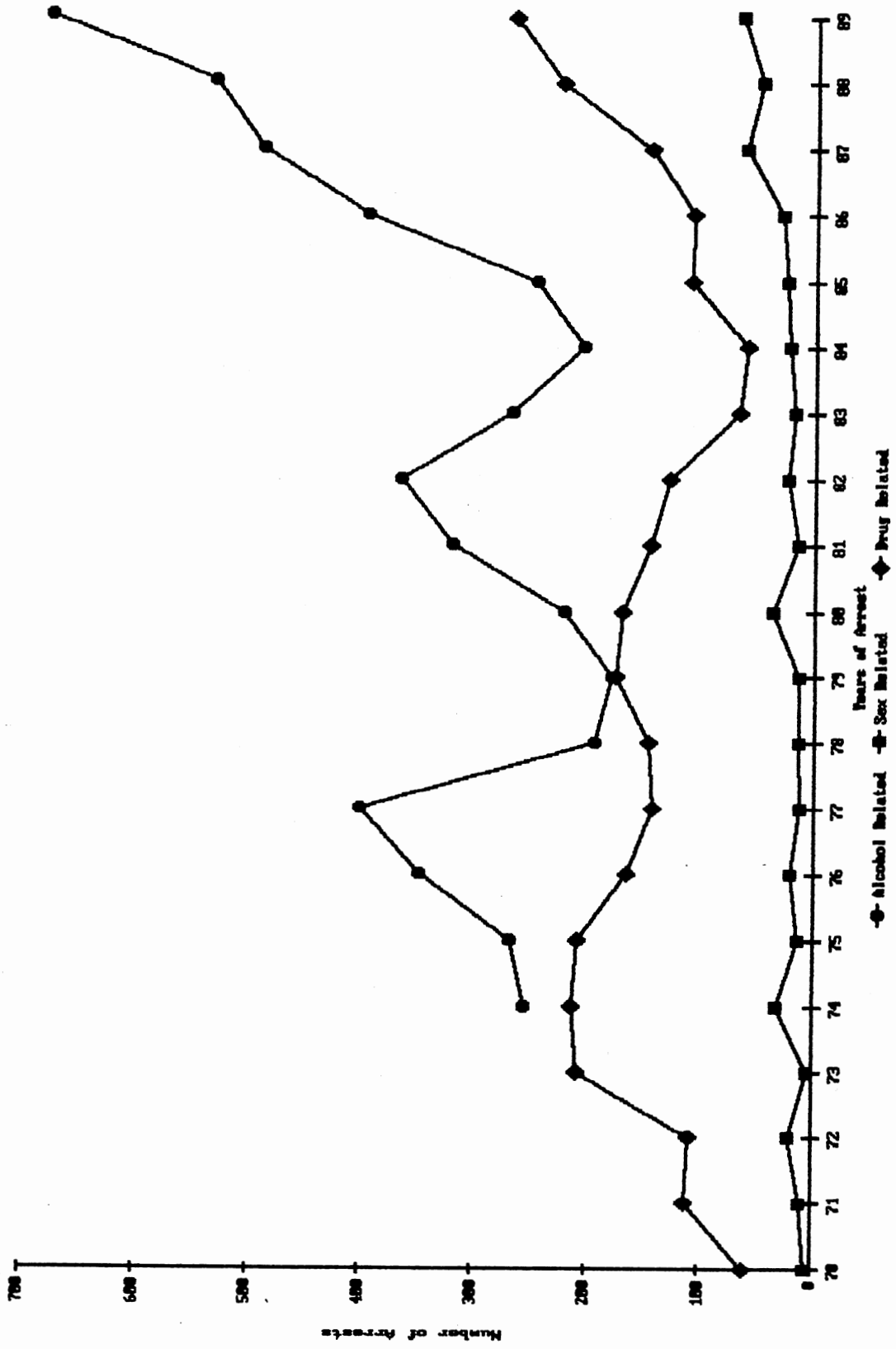


Figure 4.4 Juvenile Selected Arrests City of Tulsa: 1970 through 1989

Alcohol related arrests show an unpredictable pattern during the years between 1974 and 1984. During this time alcohol related arrests peaked in 1977 and 1982, and declined to lows in 1978 and 1984. Since 1984 alcohol arrests are showing a consistent increase with total arrests almost triple what they were in 1974.

Sex related arrests over the twenty years, unlike the other selected arrests, shows what seems to be a very stable pattern. Small increments in 1974 and 1980 are really the high points for sex related arrests up to 1987. Since 1986 a small increase in sex related arrests can be seen but more years will have to analyzed to see if this pattern in increased juvenile sex related arrests continues its upward surge.

Drug related arrests over the twenty years has shown a declining trend during the latter seventies and early eighties. Drug related arrests peaked during 73, 74, and 75 but started downward with a slight rise in 79 and 80 but continued down until 1984. Since 1984 drug related arrests are showing a sharp trend upwards to higher arrests. Drug related arrests dipped slight in 1986 but since that year drug related arrests have continued a gradual increase.

Crime Index Arrests by Race

In terms of race, table 4.9 outlines the total Crime Index arrests of juveniles by race for violent crimes in the

City of Tulsa for the years 1975 through 1989. No data for racial involvement was available for earlier years.

According to table 4.9 the total violent crime arrests for white juveniles was 886 and an annual mean ($\bar{X}$) of 59 and standard deviation of 25. Violent crime arrests increased 161 percent during the fifteen years. When arranged

TABLE 4.9

JUVENILE CRIME INDEX ARRESTS BY RACE
CITY OF TULSA: 1975 THROUGH 1989

White Violent Crime Arrests				
Year	Total Arrests	$\bar{X}$	S.D.	Change
1975	42			
1976	48			
1977	61	59	13	
1978	75			
1979	71			
1980	45			
1981	29			
1982	36	33	7	-44%
1983	29			
1984	27			
1985	76			
1986	97			
1987	60	85	17	+156%
1988	80			
1989	110			
Totals	886	59	25	+161%

in three five-year groupings the average number of arrests ($\bar{X}$) for white juveniles for the years 1975 through 1979 was 59 with a standard deviation of 13. The mean number of arrests (X) from 1980 through 1985 was 33, a decrease of 44 percent. The standard deviation was 7 for the five years.

TABLE 4.10

JUVENILE CRIME INDEX ARRESTS BY RACE
CITY OF TULSA: 1975 THROUGH 1989

Black Violent Crime Arrests				
Year	Total Arrests	$\bar{X}$	S.D.	Change
1975	48			
1976	48			
1977	28	45	11	
1978	63			
1979	40			
1980	29			
1981	31			
1982	24	34	10	-24%
1983	32			
1984	52			
1985	79			
1986	102			
1987	94	140	62	+311%
1988	183			
1989	241			
Totals	1,094	73	60	+402%

The average number of arrests ($\bar{X}$) for violent crimes during 1985 through 1989 for whites was 85 which was an increase of 156 percent from 1980 through 1985. The standard deviation for the five years was 17.

Table 4.10 sets forth the total black violent crime arrests which were 1,094 with a annual mean ($\bar{X}$) of 73 and a standard deviation of 60. Violent crime arrests for blacks increased 402 percent from 1975 through 1989.

The average number of violent crime arrests ($\bar{X}$) for black juveniles during 1975 to 1979 was 45 with a standard deviation of 11. From 1980 through 1984 the mean ($\bar{X}$) was 34 which was a decrease of 24 percent from 1975 through 1979. The standard deviation was 10 for the five year period.

During 1985 through 1989 the average ($\bar{X}$) violent crime arrests for black juveniles was 140 which was an increase of 311 percent from the early eighties. The standard deviation was 62 for the years 1985 through 1989.

According to table 4.11 the total annual Indian violent crime arrests was 59. The average annual arrests ($\bar{X}$) for the fifteen years was 4 with a standard deviation of 3. From 1975 through 1989 violent crime arrests for Indian increased 1000 percent. But with only one arrest during 1975 and eleven in 1989 this percentage must be looked at with caution because with an average of 4 arrests per year for fifteen years this could tell us several things: First, It could mean that Indian youths are not committing a great number of violent crimes or they are not being arrested. Second, the City of

Tulsa could be lacking a significant population of Indians under eighteen so there are less Indians to be arrested. Third it could also mean that the Tulsa Police Department does not target areas with high concentrations but rather focuses

TABLE 4.11

JUVENILE CRIME INDEX ARRESTS BY RACE
CITY OF TULSA: 1975 THROUGH 1989

	Indian Violent Crime Arrests			
Year	Total Arrests	$\bar{X}$	S.D.	Change
1975	1			
1976	2			
1977	7	5	3	
1978	5			
1979	8			
1980	2			
1981	1			
1982	6	2	2	-60%
1983	0			
1984	0			
1985	0			
1986	4			
1987	6	5	4	+159%
1988	6			
1989	11			
Totals	59	4	3	+1000%

on areas that are known to be criminal areas that have other racial compositions. And last it could be that Indians are just not being arrested in general. The possibilities will be discussed later in chapter 6.

After combining the fifteen years into three year groupings the average number of violent crime arrests ($\bar{X}$) for Indians from 1975 through 1979 was 5 with a standard deviation of 3. Between the years 1980 through 1984 the mean number arrests ($\bar{X}$) for Indians was 2, a drop of 60 percent with a standard deviation of 2. So that, while the percentage change was large the actual average number of arrests was not that much from 1975 through 1979.

During the five years between 1985 and 1989 the mean number of arrests ($\bar{X}$) for violent crime among Indian youths was 5 which was an increase of 200 percent from the five previous years. The standard deviation was 4 for the five years. Again, even though there was eleven arrests in 1989 violent crimes for Indians under eighteen stayed relatively consistent over the fifteen years.

Table 4.12 sets forth the juvenile crime index arrests by race for property crimes in the City of Tulsa for the years 1975 through 1989.

In Table 4.12 we see that the total property crime arrests for White juveniles under eighteen from 1975 through 1989 was 11,253 with a mean ($\bar{X}$) of 750 and a standard deviation of 221. Property crime arrests for White juveniles increased 74 percent from 1975 through 1989.

TABLE 4.12

JUVENILE CRIME INDEX ARRESTS BY RACE
CITY OF TULSA: 1975 THROUGH 1989

White Property Crime Arrests				
Year	Total Arrests	$\bar{X}$	S.D.	Change
1975	725			
1976	732			
1977	686	674	57	
1978	648			
1979	577			
1980	487			
1981	438			
1982	600	534	64	-20%
1983	546			
1984	600			
1985	923			
1986	975			
1987	970	1043	122	+95%
1988	1084			
1989	1262			
Totals	11,253	750	231	+74%

The average number of arrest ($\bar{X}$) for property crimes among White juveniles from 1975 through 1979 was 674. The standard deviation was 57 meaning that arrests during this five year period deviated 57 arrests on the average from the mean. This would suggest, as can be seen from the data, that the number of arrests during this span of years were close together and they actually declined throughout the five years.

From 1980 through 1984 the average number of property crime arrests ($\bar{X}$) for White juveniles was 534 which was a decline of 20 percent from the previous five years. The standard deviation was 64, so while the average number of arrests declined during the five years the individual years were less consistent and farther from the average number of arrests for the five year period.

And finally, from 1985 through 1989 the mean ($\bar{X}$) number of property crime arrests for White juveniles was 1,043 an increase of 95 percent from 1980 through 1984. The standard deviation was 122 which suggests, along with the average number of arrests, that property crime arrests for white juveniles during this period were farther apart and actually increased every year during the time span.

Table 4.13 sets forth the total property crime arrests for Blacks in Tulsa under eighteen which was 6,297 with a mean ($\bar{X}$) of 420 and a standard deviation of 181. Property crime arrests for Blacks under eighteen increased 126 percent from 1975 through 1989.

The annual average number of property crime arrest (X) for black juveniles during 1975 through 1979 was 290 with a standard deviation of 26.

From 1980 through 1984 the mean ($\bar{X}$) number of arrests was 309 an increase of 6 percent from 1975 through 1979. The standard deviation during this period was 83.

TABLE 4.13

JUVENILE CRIME INDEX ARRESTS BY RACE
CITY OF TULSA: 1975 THROUGH 1989

Black Property Crime Arrests				
Year	Total Arrests	$\bar{X}$	S.D.	Change
1975	309			
1976	285			
1977	316	290	26	
1978	296			
1979	242			
1980	228			
1981	211			
1982	349	309	83	+6%
1983	326			
1984	430			
1985	549			
1986	696			
1987	662	661	58	+114%
1988	700			
1989	698			
Totals	6,297	420	181	+126%

The average number of arrests ($\bar{X}$) for the years 1985 through 1989 for black juvenile was 661 which was a 114 percent increase from the years from 1980 through 1989. The standard deviation was 58. Arrests went up during the five years but arrests also were closer together during the five years indicating a consistent arrests pattern.

Table 4.14 details the total property crime arrests for Indian juveniles from 1975 through 1989 which totaled 512 with

a mean ($\bar{X}$) of 34 and a standard deviation of 14. With a standard deviation this low it indicates a consistent arrests pattern for the fifteen years under study. Property crime arrests for Indian juveniles increased 12 percent from 50 being arrested in 1975 and 56 arrested in 1989. Actually, the same average number of Indian juveniles (40) were arrested from 1975 through 1979 as in 1985 through 1989.

TABLE 4.14

JUVENILE CRIME INDEX ARRESTS BY RACE
CITY OF TULSA: 1975 THROUGH 1989

Indian Property Crime Arrests				
Year	Total Arrests	$\bar{X}$	S.D.	Change
1975	50			
1976	51			
1977	35	40	9	
1978	36			
1979	28			
1980	29			
1981	18			
1982	31	22	8	-45%
1983	10			
1984	24			
1985	10			
1986	38			
1987	44	40	16	+82%
1988	52			
1989	56			
Totals	512	34	14	+12%

The mean number of arrests ($\bar{X}$) for property crimes by Indian juveniles from 1975 through 1979, as stated above, was 40 with a standard deviation of 9.

From 1980 through 1984 the average number of property crime arrests ($\bar{X}$) for Indians was 22 a 45 percent decline in property crime arrests from the previous five years. The standard deviation was 8 during the five years 1980 through 1984.

The average number of property crime arrests ($\bar{X}$) for Indians under eighteen rose 82 percent to 40 during 1985 through 1989 from 1980 through 1984. The standard deviation was 16 during the five years.

To help show the magnitudes and trends in violent crime arrests among White, Black, and Indian juveniles under the age of eighteen, Figure 4.5 plots the changes in arrests over the fifteen years under study.

White juveniles began a gradual increase in arrests from 1975 to 1978 and then began to decline until 1984 with a slight increase in 1982. During the time from 1980 through 1984, as indicated by a standard deviation of 7, arrests were fairly consistent with only slight fluctuations. Since 1984 arrests for violent crimes among White juveniles have increased but the trend is inconsistent with a significant drop in arrests during 1987.

In contrast, blacks arrested for violent crimes show an inconsistent pattern of arrest in the early seventies. However, from 1980 through 1984, as with White juveniles,

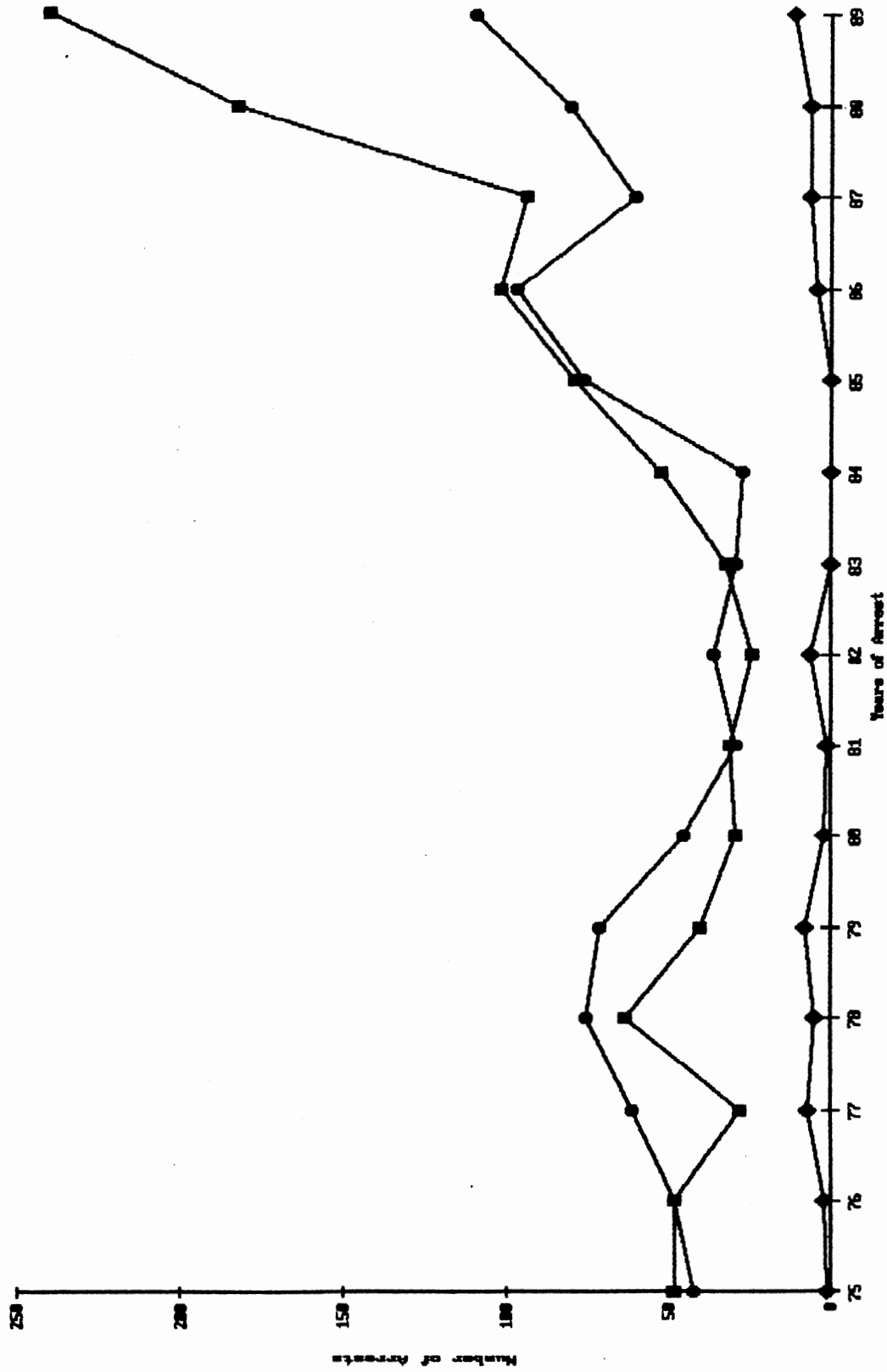


Figure 4.5 Violent Crime by Race City of Tulsa: 1978 through 1989

Black juveniles show a consistent pattern in arrests. The arrests are closer to the mean during this period and it is reflected in the consistently stable number of arrests. But at the same time, since 1982 we see a major trend because the number of blacks arrested for violent crimes have continued to increase every year except for 1987, and in 1988 and 1989 the number of Blacks arrested for violent crimes rose sharply. In 1989 violent crime arrests for Blacks under eighteen were almost 5 times that of 1975.

There were 15 White juveniles arrested for every 1 Indian juvenile and 19 Black juveniles arrested to every 1 Indian juvenile in the City of Tulsa over the last fifteen years, a major finding in itself. We can see from Figure 4.5 that since 1986 violent crime arrests for Indians under the age of eighteen has slowly increased, but one has to use caution in suggesting an increasing trend because taken together Indians under eighteen have only averaged 4 arrests per year over the fifteen years. Thus more data must be collected and analyzed before suggesting that violent crime arrests among Indian youths is increasing.

In summary of this section, White juveniles under the age of eighteen are arrested more often for property crimes than for violent crimes in the City of Tulsa. Figure 4.6. shows that White juveniles arrested for property crimes declined steadily from 1975 through 1981. Since 1981 property crime arrests for white juveniles has steadily increase with minimal decrease in 1983 and 1984. The trend in property crimes show

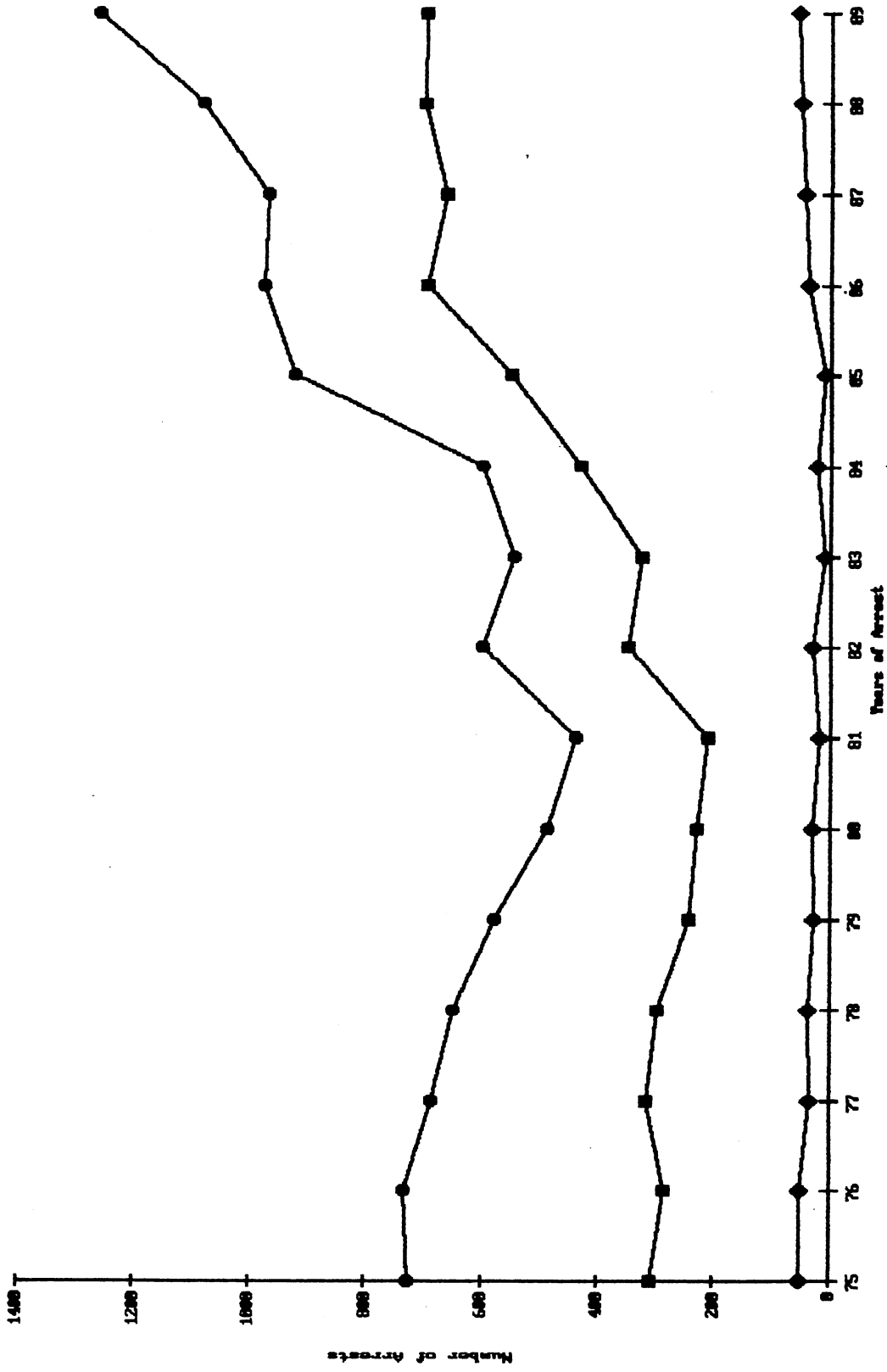


Figure 4.6 Property Crimes by Race City of Tulsa: 1975 through 1989

a consistent increase in whites under the age of eighteen being arrested for property crimes.

According to Figure 4.6 Black juveniles show a very similar pattern that almost mirrors that of White juveniles arrested for property crimes. Blacks are arrested less often for property crimes than are whites, (almost a 2 to 1), ratio in the City of Tulsa. During the mid 1970's Black juveniles arrested for property crimes decreased until 1981. From 1982 through 1986 we see a trend in increased property crime arrests for Blacks under eighteen with only a minor drop in 1983. Since 1886, Blacks arrested for property crimes have leveled off and just slightly decreasing in 1989.

Indian juveniles arrested for property crimes, according to Figure 4.6, demonstrate a pattern and trend very similar to the one they have for violent crime arrests. Indians in the City of Tulsa are arrested more for property crimes than violent crimes but not much more. There were 22 white youths arrested to every 1 Indian and 13 Black youths arrested to every 1 Indian youth over the fifteen years in Tulsa. Again, a considerable finding. Indians under the age of eighteen show a very consistent pattern of arrest over the fifteen years for property crimes.

CHAPTER V

FINDINGS OF ECOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE ARRESTS

A Contemporary Examination of Shaw and McKay's Theoretical Construct of High Delinquency Areas

Shaw and McKay's Theoretical Argument

Clifford Shaw and Henry McKay and other sociologists and anthropologists developed theoretical perspectives viewing delinquent behavior as an expression of conformity to cultural values and norms that are in opposition to those of the larger American society (Bartollas, 1985:144).

Shaw and McKay established that delinquency varies in inverse proportion to the distance from the center of the city; that it varies inversely with socioeconomic status; and that delinquency rates in a residential area persist regardless of changes in racial and ethnic composition of the area (Reiss, 1979:79).

Shaw and McKay, on the basis of Burgess's hypothesis, computed juvenile delinquency rates in Chicago by concentric zones from the center of the city to its periphery. Their figures indicated a pronounced tendency for the rates to decline with each successive zone outward. They subsequently applied the same technique to a study of juvenile delinquency

in a number of other American cities and found a similar gradient pattern of distribution.

Shaw and McKay's analysis of the Chicago delinquency areas continued periodically for 35 years (1927 through 1962). Data from various time periods within this 35-year span showed remarkable consistency in the characteristics and delinquency rates of those "interstitial" areas of the city initially identified by Shaw and McKay. These areas tended to maintain the characteristics of mobility, high population density, and slum conditions, regardless of the ethnic or racial makeup of the population.

Shaw and McKay summarized this relationship between ecology and social disorganization and delinquency theories as follows:

1. Delinquency rates vary widely throughout the city. The probability of adolescents becoming delinquent and getting arrested and later incarcerated depends on their living in one of these high-rate areas;

2. Delinquency is a product of the socialization mechanisms existing within a neighborhood. Unstable neighborhoods have the greatest chance of producing delinquents;

3. High delinquency rates indicate the breakdown of social institutions and the ability of society to care for and control its citizens;

4. Delinquency is not the property of any one ethnic of racial group. Members of any racial of ethnic group will be delinquent if they live in the high rate areas. Their crime rate will be reduced once they leave these areas;

5. Delinquency rates correlate highly with economic and social conditions such as poverty, poor health, and deteriorated housing;

6. Areas disrupted and in transition are the most likely to produce delinquency. After the

transition has ended, a drop in the delinquency rate occurs;

7. Since the community is the major source of delinquency, it is evident the control of delinquency should be community-based (Shaw and McKay, 1942:39-39).

Shaw and McKay's Research Methodology

The primary data used in Shaw and McKay's study were secondary data from records of juvenile police probation officers, the Juvenile court, the Boy's court, and Cook County Jail. Data for each individual included the place of residence, offense, sex, and other items used in tabulating the composition of th several series (Shaw, 1929:23).

Chicago was divided into 113 areas, most of them square miles, and the rates of male delinquents in various series were computed per mile population 10 to 16 years old in the area. Concentric circles were drawn at intervals of two miles, and the rates computed for each zone. The zone rates, as mentioned, tended to decrease outward from the center of the city.

To test the relation between the geographical base and the occurrence of delinquency, Shaw and McKay plotted on maps of Chicago the geographic distribution of truants, juvenile delinquents, and adult offenders, covering the period from 1900 to 1927. They translated the number of delinquency petitions in each of the series they used into:

1. Area rates for each of the 110 square mile census tracts;

2. Zone rates for census tracts grouped in concentric semi-circles two miles wide beginning with the center of the city;

3. Radial rates, i.e,, rates along the main thoroughfares which radiate from the Loop to the outskirts of the city (Robinson, 19:91-92).

Shaw and McKay's Findings and Conclusions

The most striking thing about Shaw and McKay's distribution is that the highest rates occur in areas adjacent to the central business district, and the large industrial developments.

The real criterion of the areas in which high rates of delinquency are found is proximity to industry and commerce. Areas thus located are generally characterized by physical detioration, decreasing population, high percentage of foreign-born and Negro population, and high rates of dependency. Aside from the very heart of the central business district, however, industry and commerce do not conform to the concentric circle pattern. In Chicago, there happens to be greater industrial concentration in the south side in the stockyards and the steelmill districts, hence the delinquency rates are higher there.

Shaw and McKay also found that the differences in rates of truancy, delinquency, and crime reflected differences in community backgrounds (Shaw, 1929:203). Shaw and McKay indicated in a general way that there were characteristics of social conditions which accompanied crime and delinquency while no real correlations between social conditions and high and low rate areas were done in their study.

An Application and comparison of Shaw and McKay's Study to the Ecological Distribution of Juvenile Arrests in Tulsa, Oklahoma: 1970 through 1989

The City of Tulsa, Oklahoma is broken down into approximately 102 census tracts. Arrest data for each census tract was obtained from the Tulsa Police Department which was compiled by a computer specialist. Computer read out were given for all of Tulsa county and grouped into four five year categories: 1970 through 1974; 1975 through 1979; 1980 through 1984; and 1985 through 1989. The data included the geographical location of all juvenile arrests, and the sex, race and type of offense for each census tract in Tulsa county. Social characteristic data for each Tulsa census tract were obtained from the Oklahoma State University Library for the years 1970 and 1980. Census data for 1970 were used to detail the social composition of each census tract for the years 1970 through 1979. Census data for 1980 were used to detail the social composition for the years 1980 through 1989. As an additional reference point for comparisons during the twenty years, data based on the 1980 census was obtained from the Research and Planning Department of Tulsa, Oklahoma and were used to give a city wide overview of general social characteristics (see Appendix A). Those census tracts that showed consistently high, moderate and low arrest rates over the twenty years have been analyzed, but it must also be noted that in future research all census tracts will be analyzed

along with new arrest data and census data that will add to the already large body of information.

Calculations for the total number of arrests in each census tract had to be done by hand and then transferred onto tables for final analysis. It was decided to only look at the total number of arrests in each census tract at the present time and latter in further research to analyze the sex, race, and type of offense variables using more elaborate statistical techniques.

Findings

Table 5.1 first presents the census tract location of juvenile arrests in the City of Tulsa from 1970 through 1974. Three different categories of census tracts were identified during this time span. Table 5.1 also presents data summaries of each census tract on selected demographic characteristics.

Group I. This category consists of census tracts 25, 38 and 22. These census tracts had the highest arrest rates from 1970 through 1974. Census tracts 25 and 22 are adjacent to the central business district (see Appendix) and have a low mean income level, population of youths, low percentage of blacks, and low educational attainment. In 1980 16 percent of the residents in this district were living in poverty. The 1970 data show that in census tract 25 20.6 percent of the families were living below the poverty level and in census tract 22 15.7 percent of the families were living below the poverty level. Census tract 38 had a slightly higher mean

TABLE 5.1

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF JUVENILE ARRESTS
CITY OF TULSA: 1970 THROUGH 1974

Census Tracts	X Arrests	Youths 17 & Under	Mean Income	% of people 2 & over High School Grads	% Black In Census Tract	% Families Below Poverty Line	Arrest Rate Per 1,000 Youths
Group I High							
25	296.4	387	6909	51.1	3.7	20.6	765.9
38	69.6	763	11958	74.8	0	4.3	91.22
22	33.6	522	6704	37.3	0	15.7	64.37
Group II Moderate							
80	70.2	2970	7728	48.4	62.4	23.7	23.64
79	64.4	3560	9653	52.8	10.8	9.3	18.09
57	36	1567	9961	52	2.7	9.5	22.98
Group III Low							
81	3.6	797	7941	48.7	0	11.7	4.51
42	5.2	461	15836	84.3	0.1	1.2	11.28
36	6	561	11385	75.1	0	4.2	10.7
52	6.2	1207	17946	88.2	0	2	5.14

income in this group, higher educational attainment and lower percentage of families living in poverty. The one striking characteristic of this group is the low percentage of blacks in the census tracts. In 1980 whites comprised roughly 89 percent of the population in these areas with the rest being either black or other racial groups.

Group II. This category represents those census tracts with moderate arrest rates; by moderate the researcher means those census tracts which had arrests rates consistently in the middle of those census tracts which were high and those tracts with low arrests rates. Group II consist of census tracts 80, 79, and 57 as indicated in Figure 5.1. Group II compared to Group I is characterized by a higher number of youths 17 and under, slightly higher mean income levels, about the same educational attainment, and a slightly higher percentage of blacks. As part of District 1 in 1980, census tracts 79 and 80.02, the district contained 69 percent blacks and 27 percent whites and one quarter of the population was living in poverty. This is reflected in census tract 80 having 23.7 percent of its families living in poverty and 62.4 percent of its residents black. Census tract 79 has a slightly higher percentage of black residents but only 9.3 percent of the families were living in poverty. Census tract 57 is very consistent within this group except in the percentage of black residents. Census tract 57 is a part of district 3 in 1980 and this district had a higher

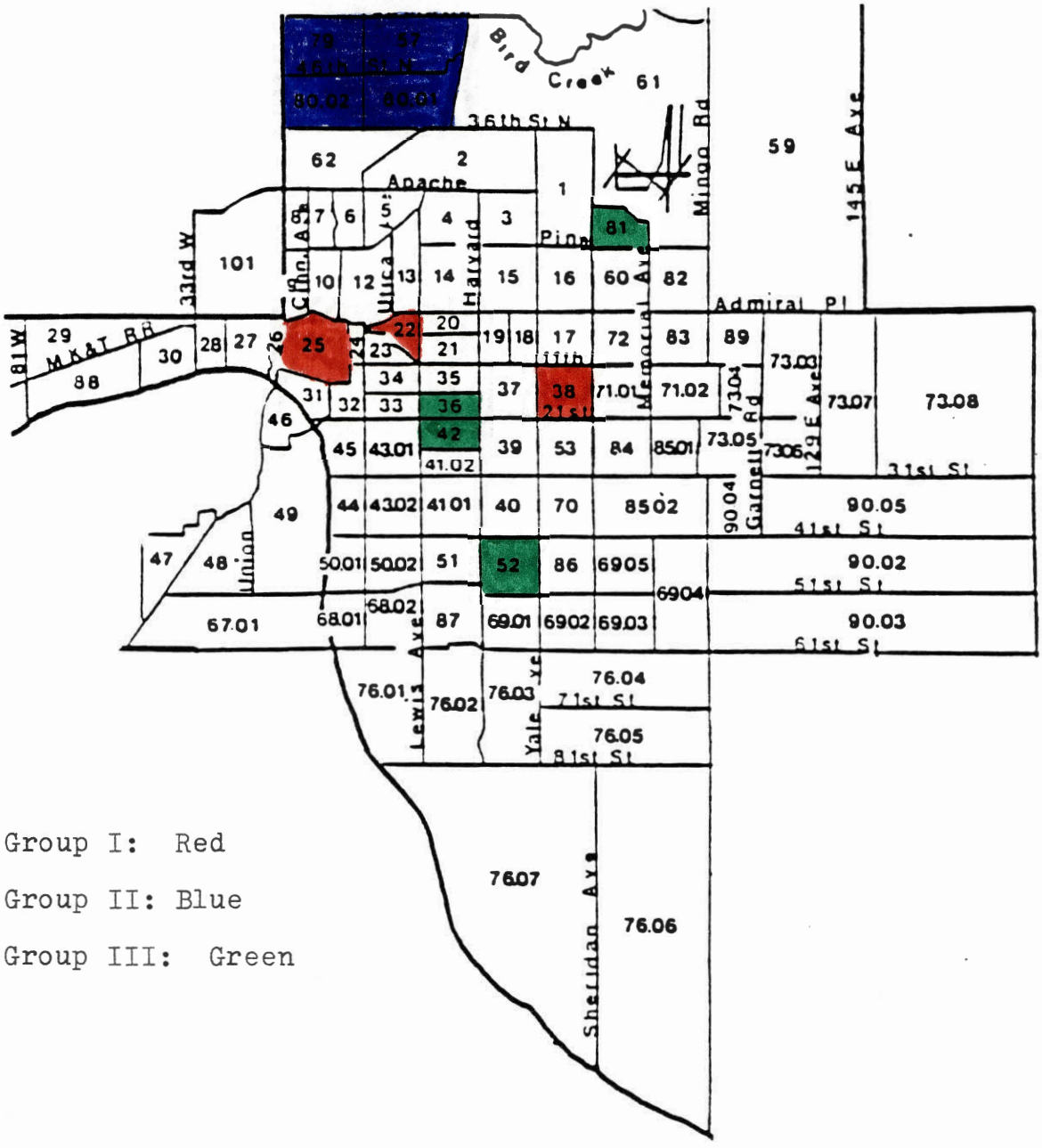


Figure 5.1 Geographical Location of Juvenile Arrests
City of Tulsa: 1970 Through 1974

concentration of white residents (68 percent) has compared to 25 percent black in the district.

Group III. The last group is made up of those census tract which had consistently low arrests rates. Group III consists of census tracts 81, 42, 36 and 52. Census tracts 42, 36 and 52 are located in an area that is adjacent to the central business district, an area that in 1980 had higher percentages of white residents, lower levels of poverty, and more residents making over $30,000 a year. As we can see from the 1970 data, when compared to the other two categories, these three census tracts had a lower number of youths under eighteen than group II but about the same as Group I, higher mean income levels than both, higher educational attainment, the percentage of black residents were about the same as Group I but lower than Group II and the percentage of families living in poverty was lower than the first two categories. Census tract 81 was considerably different than the others in Group III, actually showing social characteristics much like Group I. Tract 81 had a low mean income level, lower educational attainment, and slightly more families living in poverty. When looking at this category of tracts we see that overall social characteristics such as mean income level, educational attainment, and families living in poverty are slightly lower than the other two group with some exceptions.

Table 5.2 and Figure 5.2 show that from 1975 through 1979 the same three groups remained consistent, so emphasis will be on the mean arrests ($\bar{X}$) and arrest rates for the three groups.

TABLE 5.2

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF JUVENILE ARRESTS
CITY OF TULSA: 1975 THROUGH 1979

Census Tracts	X Arrests	Youths 17 & Under	Mean Income	% of people 2 & over High School Grads	% Black In Census Tract	% Families Below Poverty Line	Arrest Rate Per 1,000 Youths
Group I High							
25	302	387	6909	51.1	3.7	20.6	780.36
38	79.8	763	11958	74.8	0	4.3	104.59
22	36.8	522	6704	37.3	0	15.7	70.5
Group II Moderate							
80	69.6	2970	7728	48.4	62.4	23.7	23.43
79	73.2	3560	9653	52.8	10.8	9.3	20.56
57	40.8	1567	9961	52	2.7	9.5	26.04
Group III Low							
81	3.4	797	7941	48.7	0	11.7	4.27
42	5	461	15836	84.3	0.1	1.2	10.85
36	6.4	561	11385	75.1	0	4.2	11.41
52	10.2	1207	17946	88.2	0	2	8.45

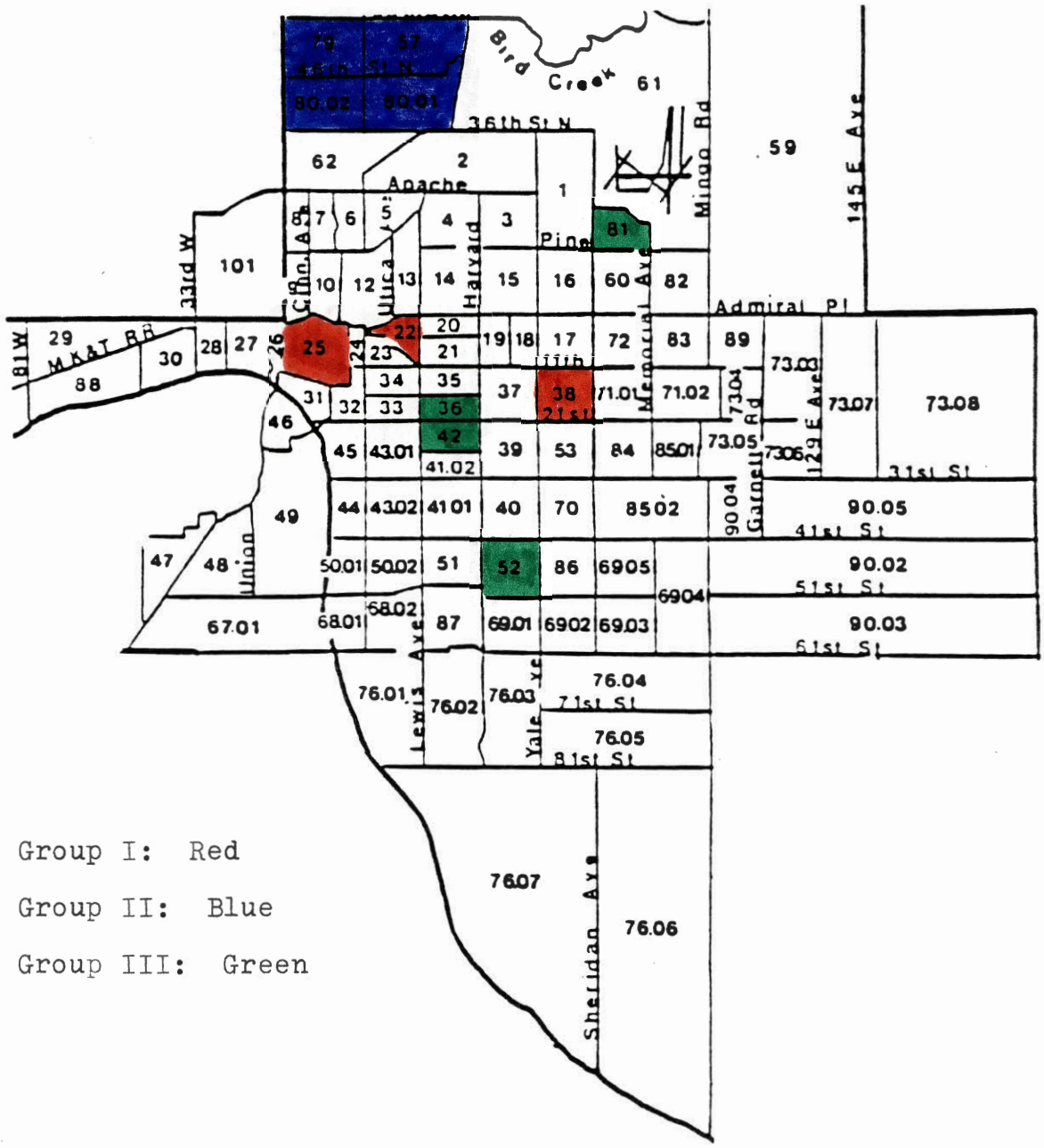


Figure 5.2 Geographical Location of Juvenile Arrests
City of Tulsa: 1975 Through 1979

Group I. This category consists of census tracts 25, 38, and 22. Tract 25 had 302 mean arrests and an arrests rate of 780.36 during this time span as compared to 296.4 average arrests and arrest rate of 765.9 from 1970 through 1974, virtually no change. Tract 38 had 79.8 average arrests and an arrest rate of 104.59 compared to 69.6 mean arrests and arrest rate of 91.22 from 1970 through 1974. Tract 22 had 36.8 average arrests and an arrest rate of 70.5 during the five years up from 33.6 average arrests and an arrest rate of 64.37.

Group II. Again this category consists of census tract 80, 79, and 57 during 1975 through 1979. Tract 80 had 69.6 mean arrests and an arrest ate of 23.43. During the previous five years the census tract had 70.2 average arrests and an arrests rate of 23.64, virtually no change. Census tract 79 had 73.2 average arrests and the tracts arrest rate was 20.56 from 1975 through 1979. From 1970 through 1974 tract 79 had 64.4 average arrests and the arrests rate was 18.09 increasing slightly over the ten years. Census tract 57 had 40.8 mean arrests and an arrests rate of 26.04 during the five year period 1975 through 1979 as compared to 36 average arrests and an arrests rate of 22.98 from 1970 through 1974. The population in this group census tracts showed consistency in the average number of arrests and their arrests rates reflected this during the 1970's.

Group III. Once again this category consists of census tracts 81, 42, 36 and 52 from 1975 through 1979. Group III

represents those tracts which were low in arrest rates. Group III showed very stable patterns in the average number of arrests and the arrest rates for each census tract during the 1970's. There were no major increases or decreases within the census tracts during the time span. It must be noted that using 1970 population data for the entire ten year period may distort the arrest rates but one must also keep in mind that the annual average number of arrests did not change that much in Group III, so significant changes in the population would have to occur for the arrest rate to change drastically.

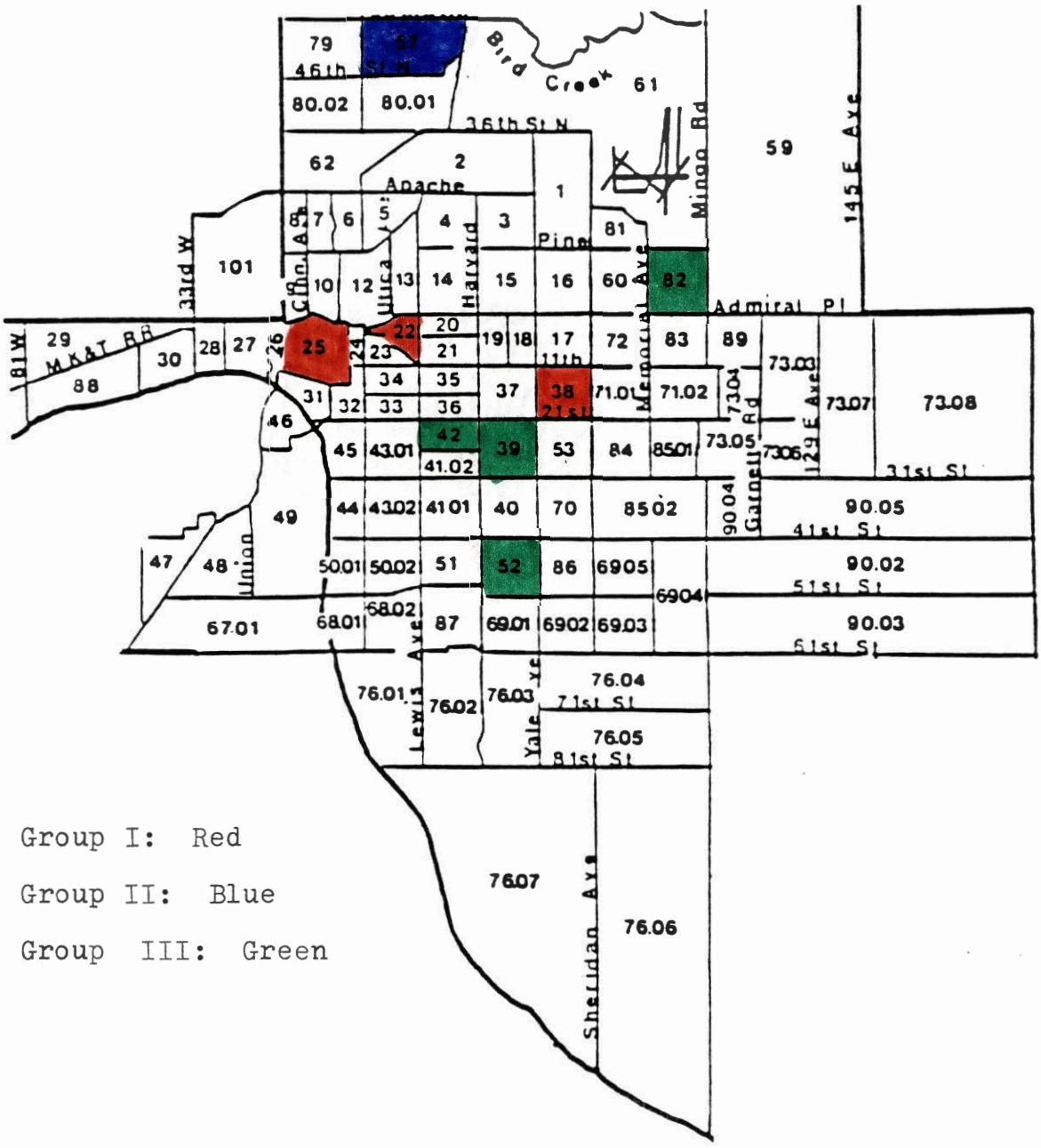
Moving into the 80's, Table 5.3 and Figure 5.3 detail the ecology of juvenile arrests in the City of Tulsa from 1980 through 1984.

Group I. This category consists of the same three census tracts from the 70's: numbers 25, 38 and 22, comprising the tracts with the highest arrest rates during the five year span. Census tract 25 had a very low number of youths under the age of eighteen and a low number of families living below poverty level. Tract 25 had a slightly higher mean income level and higher educational attainment than in the seventies. We see also that the percentage number of black residents increased also within the tract. Census tract 22 also had a low number of youths during the five years but the tract actually increased in the youth population from the 70's. The tracts mean level of income also increased as did the level of educational attainment but was still only 56.4 percent. The number of black residents remained virtually unchanged from

TABLE 5.3

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF JUVENILE ARRESTS
CITY OF TULSA: 1980 THROUGH 1984

Census Tracts	X Arrests	Youths 17 & Under	Mean Income	% of people 2 & over High School Grads	% Black In Census Tract	% Families Below Poverty Line	Arrest Rate Per 1,000 Youths
Group I High							
25	117.4	262	11588	61	11.3	9.1	448.09
38	60.8	617	20645	80.2	0.6	3.2	98.54
22	35.6	738	11696	56.4	0.9	14.7	48.24
Group II Moderate							
57	37.2	1129	17188	63.1	61.1	13.3	32.95
Group III Low							
42	4	468	27730	87	0	6.1	2.14
82	5.2	1259	18496	67	0.5	6.3	4.13
52	8.6	1132	29626	91.9	1.4	1.2	7.59
39	7.6	1129	17681	79.7	0.5	4	6.73



Group I: Red

Group II: Blue

Group III: Green

Figure 5.3 Geographical Location of Juvenile Arrests
City of Tulsa: 1980 Through 1984

the seventies while the percentage of families below poverty decreased by about 1 percent. Census tract 38 saw a decrease in the youth population to 617 while the level of income increased to 20,645 from the 1970's. The census tract also had a higher educational attainment than the other tracts, as it did in the 1970's, in Group I and the percentage of families below poverty was only 3.2 percent within the census tract. Census tract 38 overall saw a major increase in its mean level of income from 1970 to 1980.

Group II. This category consisted of only census tract 57. The other census tracts analyzed had significantly lower arrests rates. Tracts 80 and 79 had lower arrest rates due mainly to population increases. From 1970 tract 57 decreased in the total number of youths under eighteen but saw a significant increase in the mean level of income and education. Census tract 57 also increased drastically in the percentage number of black residents from 2.7 in the 70,s to 61.1 percent in 1980. But at the same time the percentage of families living below poverty increased in 1980 within the census tract.

Group III. Again, this category consisted of those census tracts that remained consistently low in arrests rates during the 80's, tracts 42, 82, 52, and 39. Within the group we see the same basic pattern of low arrest rates as in the 70's. Census tracts 42 and 52 actually decreased in their arrest rate during this period while census tracts 81 and 36 saw minor increases in arrests. Group III also consists of

tracts 39 and 82 during the 1980's. When compared to the other two categories from 1980 through 1984 these tracts are characterized by higher levels of income, moderately higher educational attainment levels, and lower percentages of black residents and families living in poverty was lower but not much lower. The youth population of census tract 42 stayed very stable from 1970 to 1980 but saw a major increase in the annual mean level of income climbing almost $12,000 dollars on the average. The educational attainment level stayed about the same at 87 percent. Tract 42 had 0 percent black residents and 6.1 percent of its families were living below poverty. The youth population of census tract 52 decreased slightly but saw a major increase in the annual mean level of income to $29,626 from 1970. The level of educational attainment increased slightly to 91.9 percent of persons 25 and over having graduated from high school. The percentage of families living below the poverty level remained stable at only 1.2 percent and the percentage of black residents increased only 1.2 percent. Group III showed lower rates of arrests than Group III did during the 70's. Also, overall Group III increased significantly in the annual mean level of income, and educational attainment. In conclusion, Group III had the lowest arrest rates during the five years 1980 through 1984. Overall, Group III had higher levels of youths under eighteen, higher levels of income, higher levels of education, lower percentages of black residents, and lower percentages of families living below poverty.

Table 5.4 and figure 5.4 sets forth the last grouping of years, 1985 through 1989.

Group I. Group I for these years consisted of the same three census tracts over the twenty year period, 25, 22, and 38. Within this category the arrest rate for tract 25 increased during 1985 through 1989 to 462.59. Census tract 38 saw a significant increase in its arrests rate going from 98.54 to 190.6 in 1985 through 1989. Census tract 22 also in creased during the five year span, from 48.24 to 77.24. Census tract 25 saw major decreases its arrest rate in the eighties as compared to the seventies while the other two tracts in this group saw only minor fluctuations in their arrest rates. But overall these three census tracts remained consistently high in their arrest rate over the twenty years under study.

Group II. During 1985 through 1989 this category saw a major realignment in the number of census tracts within the grouping. Group II consisted of tracts 69, 76, 80, 79, and 73. It must be stated first that census tracts 69, 76, and 73 were high throughout the twenty years in the mean number of arrest but relatively low in their respective arrest rates. Only from 1985 through 1989 did these census tracts have considerable arrest rates.

Group II is characterized by large population of youths 18 and under. Group II tracts also had relatively higher average annual incomes with census tracts 80 and 79 being the lowest among the group. Group II had higher levels of

TABLE 5.4

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF JUVENILE ARRESTS
CITY OF TULSA: 1985 THROUGH 1989

Census Tracts	X Arrests	Youths 17 & Under	Mean Income	% of people 2 & over High School Grads	% Black In Census Tract	% Families Below Poverty Line	Arrest Rate Per 1,000 Youths
Group I High							
25	121.2	262	11588	61	11.3	9.1	462.59
38	117.6	617	20645	80.2	0.6	3.2	190.6
22	57	738	11696	56.4	0.9	14.7	77.24
Group II Moderate							
69	251.2	4530	30762	91.5	0.6	1.44	55.45
76	486.4	11149	37294	94.2	2.3	2.66	43.63
80	176.8	4153	15062	56.2	74.1	25.95	42.57
79	167.2	5353	14419	56.9	14.2	19.5	31.23
73	322	10173	29942	85.3	1.9	4.78	31.65
Group III Low							
42	3.2	342	27730	87	0	6.1	9.36
82	3.8	847	18496	67	0.5	6.3	4.49
52	7.4	1132	29626	91.9	1.4	1.2	6.54
39	10.2	1129	17681	79.7	0.5	4	9.03

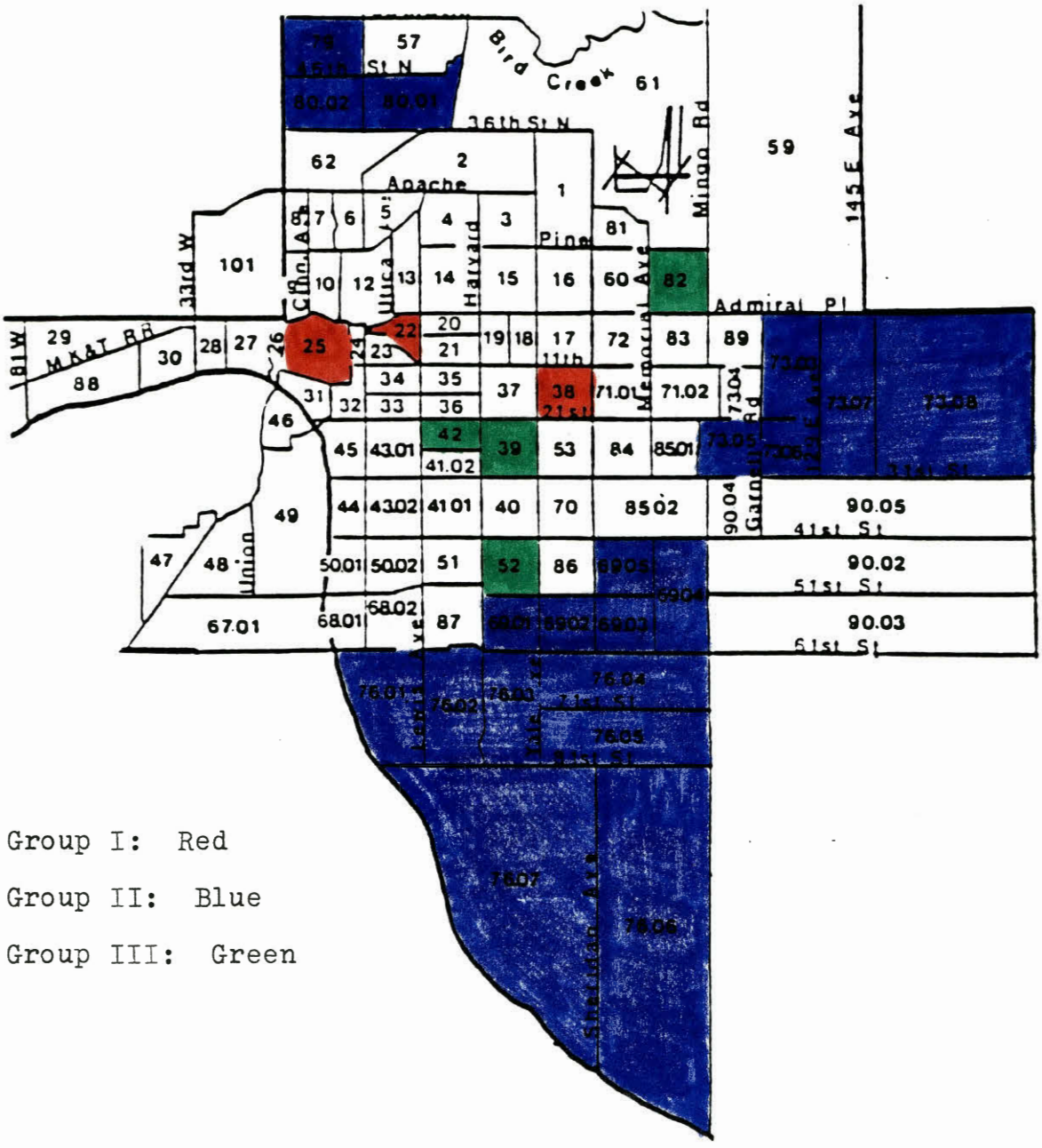


Figure 5.4 Geographical Location of Juvenile Arrests
City of Tulsa: 1985 Through 1989

educational attainment with all of the census tracts having over 50 percent of its residents age 25 and over having graduated high from school. Census tract number 80 had the highest concentration of black residents followed by census tract 79 with 14.2 percent. The other tracts in this group had very few black residents. Again census tracts 80 and 79 had more families living below poverty level than the other tracts in the group. Census tract 76 had the highest average number of arrests during the five year period but the second highest arrests rate within the group. Tract 69 had the second highest number of mean arrests and the highest arrest rate of this group. One major aspect of group II is the fact of the shift of growing arrests rates toward the outer boundaries of the City of Tulsa. As mentioned earlier, over the twenty years the number of youths arrested in these areas remained some of the highest in terms of actual arrests but low in their arrests rate. It might be added that census tracts 90, and 85 were also in the moderate range in terms of arrests rates showing increases from 1985 through 1989 making the entire southern and eastern portions of Tulsa high not only in youths under eighteen but also in the rate at which youths are arrested in these areas.

Group III. This category remained unchanged and lowest in arrest rates during 1985 through 1989 consisting of census tracts 42, 82, 52 and 39. The annual average number of arrests remained virtually unchanged during this part of the eighties while the arrest rates also stayed consistent.

Throughout the twenty years encompassed by this study Group III census tracts have been characterized by high annual average incomes, slightly higher levels of educational attainment, low numbers of black residents, and a low percentage of families living below poverty. Overall the arrests rates decreased in these areas during the eighties as compared to the seventies.

Chapter 6 will offer a more in-depth analysis and interpretation of the findings set forth in Chapters 4 and 5.

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSIONS AND DISCUSSION

Introduction

This study has been guided by three research objectives which are as follows:

1. Plot the statistical magnitudes and trends in juvenile arrests in the City of Tulsa, Oklahoma from 1970 through 1989. Focus was upon the total number of arrests, gender, type of offense,and race;

2. Explore and chart the geographical location of juvenile arrests in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Focus was upon the number of youths under 18 at risk of arrest in given census tracts throughout Tulsa, the mean arrests for each given census tract, racial composition, socioeconomic status of each census tract,and the arrest rate for each census tract under study. Comparisons of high, moderate and low arrests areas was done to help understand the spatial distribution of juvenile arrests in the City of Tulsa;

3. Reaffirm or challenge the underlying assumptions, explanatory power, and generality of Shaw and McKay's classic theoretical concept of the high delinquency areas.

The above research objectives are not new to this type of research. Researchers such as Burgess (1925) sought to explain the spatial distributions of crime and delinquency in the context of urban centers of major metropolitan centers. Park, Burgess, and McKenzie conceptualized that crime and delinquency could be explained by looking at social conditions such as housing, number of foreign born and black residents,

land usage, levels of income and educational attainment and there relationships to crime and delinquency rates in various parts of different cities.

Shaw and Mckay´s landmark research in the City of Chicago from 1900 through 1960 brought the concept of the "high delinquency area" to the forefront in the ecological approach to crime and delinquency. Researchers since have re-applied Shaw and Mckay´s concept to other major Metropolitan areas and have found similar findings to support the concept that crime is a product of the social conditions of areas within cities.

This present study has attempted to take a contempory look at Shaw and McKay´s findings to see if their concepts and conclusions still apply for the City of Tulsa, Oklahoma today. This study as attempted to build upon past research; research that is vast and conclusive but not without limitations. This research has sought to keep in harmony with variables used as predictors of crime and delinquency used in past research such as ethnic composition, socioeconomic status and arrest rates. I begin with a look at the magnitude and trends in juvenile arrests over a twenty-year period and then moved to an ecological analysis of the high, moderate and lowest arrests areas within the City of Tulsa for the same twenty-year period. While only descriptive statistics were used for the study, the data is so rich with information that more elaborate research techniques will be used in future research to hopefully go further in explaining the magnitude, trends and ecology of juvenile arrests in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

The Magnitude and Trends of Juvenile Arrests: A Synopsis and Interpretation

Tables 6.1 and 6.2 detail the Total juvenile arrests in the United States and Tulsa, Oklahoma from 1970 through 1989. Table 6.1 shows that over the twenty year period total juvenile arrests in the United States increased 5 percent and actually declined from 1980. The change in juvenile arrests in Tulsa was 62 percent, so the change in total juvenile arrests in Tulsa is higher than the national change and also increasing. In Tulsa, male juvenile arrests increased 72 percent while female arrests of youths under eighteen increased 35 percent.

TABLE 6.1

JUVENILE ARRESTS IN THE UNITED STATES:
1970 THROUGH 1989

Year	Male Arrests	Female Arrests	Total
1970	1,182,663	321,736	1,504,399
1980	1,576,706	408,256	1,984,962
1989	1,362,814	382,004	1,744,818

Compared to national data the arrest of males under the age of 18 increased 5 percent in the United States while the arrest of females under 18 increased 19 percent over the twenty years in the United States. Male to female ratio of arrests in Tulsa remained very consistent over the twenty years ranging

from 2.6 males arrested to every 1 female in 1970, to 3.3 males arrested to every 1 female arrested in 1989. National data saw a ratio of male to female arrests at 3.7 males arrested to every 1 female in 1970, 3.85 males arrested to every 1 female in 1980, and 3.56 males arrested to every 1 female arrested in 1989. Tulsa is lower than the national data concerning male and female juvenile arrests with the major difference being the significant increase in male juveniles being arrested in Tulsa during the latter part of the 1980's.

TABLE 6.2

JUVENILE ARRESTS IN TULSA, OKLAHOMA:
1974 THROUGH 1989

Year	Male Arrests	Female Arrests	Total
1974	2,134	821	2,956
1980	1,190	320	1,510
1989	3,672	1,109	4,781

Contrary to media declarations and the predictions of some researchers such as Adler (1975), the feminist emphasis on assertiveness has not reflected in more female juvenile delinquency. Self-report studies generally show that female involvement in delinquency has increased and that females are involved in more delinquent acts than reflected in official statistics. Steffensmeier and Steffensmeier (1980), in

attempt to compare the male/female differences in delinquency involvement over time, used a number of self-report studies conducted from 1955 through 1977 and concluded that male/female differences in self-reported delinquency remained fairly stable over the twenty two years studied. The findings of this research are in line with Datesman and Scrapitti (1980) who summarized in their findings by stating, "males are more involved in delinquent activity than females and the pattern of delinquent behavior is very similar for both sexes" (Elliott, 1988:13,14).

Violent crime arrests increased 691 percent in Tulsa from 1970 through 1989, and property crime arrests increased 129 percent over the same period. Table 6.3 sets forth the national data on juvenile violent crime and property crime arrests. Violent crime arrests in the United States increased

TABLE 6.3

JUVENILE CRIME INDEX ARRESTS IN THE UNITED STATES: 1970 THROUGH 1989

Year	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes
1970	54,596	537,412
1980	86,220	703,428
1989	84,732	554,575

55 percent in the nation while property crime arrests for juveniles increased 3 percent from 1970 through 1989 but both categories were down from 1980. Compared to the national data, in Table 6.4 Tulsa has seen a marked increase in violent crime arrests and property crime arrests over the past twenty years especially during the latter half of the 1980's. It must be noted though that over the twenty years violent crime arrests showed a very consistent pattern of arrests. Its been in the last five years that major increases in violent crime arrests have occurred in Tulsa. Several explanations for the rise in violent crime arrests and property crime arrests in Tulsa must be given. First, in 1987, Chief Diamond took

TABLE 6.4

JUVENILE CRIME INDEX ARRESTS IN
TULSA, OKLAHOMA: 1970 THROUGH 1989

Year	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes
1970	46	884
1980	77	752
1989	364	2,028

office as the Chief of The Tulsa Police Department. In several interviews with Dr. Jack Bynum and myself Chief Diamond stated his policy of policing as being community based. Chief Diamond and several other Department members

related to us that they expected juvenile arrests to be on the rise because their philosophy was to put more police on the streets into the communities. Second, researchers have looked at the relationship between television watching and juvenile delinquency (Donnerstein & Linz, 1986; Sprafkin, Gadow, & Dussault, 1986; Anderson, 1986). These researchers cite evidence to indicate that T.V. shows and films that stress any kind of violence can increase levels of aggressive behavior. And lastly, delinquent gangs, the increase in the availability of more guns, and the drug war have been looked at as possible causes of increased violence among youths.

Tables 6.5 and 6.6 detail the national data and Tulsa data on the selected categories for which I have studied during this research.

TABLE 6.5

SELECTED JUVENILE CRIME ARRESTS IN THE UNITED STATES: 1970 THROUGH 1989

Year	Sex Related Arrests	Alcohol Related Arrests	Drug Related Arrests
1970	11,577	120,887	77,756
1980	14,175	214,365	100,688
1989	14,895	150,223	90,009

Sex related arrests in Tulsa increased 1,220 percent over the twenty year period, 1970 through 1989. But one must keep in mind the patterns and trends of this percentage increase. Sex related arrests showed a consistent but gradual increase towards more arrests with 66 juveniles arrested in 1989 as compared to only 5 in 1970.

TABLE 6.6

SELECTED JUVENILE CRIME ARRESTS IN TULSA OKLAHOMA: 1970 THROUGH 1989

Year	Sex Related Arrests	Alcohol Related Arrests	Drug Related Arrests
1970	5	n/a	60
1980	37	221	169
1989	66	677	267

Sex related arrests in the nation increased 29 percent during the twenty years. Sex related offenses look to be on the rise as does the nation, but with only an average of 47 arrests per year from 1985 through 1989 caution must be used and further data must be gathered.

Alcohol related arrests in Tulsa increased 165 percent during the fourteen years that data was available. Alcohol related arrests showed a very unstable trend over the twenty years with an increase trend during the last part of the

eighties. Alcohol related arrests in the nation increased 24 percent from 1970 through 1989 but also a decline from 1980 through 1989. So compared to the national data Tulsa increased significantly during the fourteen years under study with an increasing proposed for more alcohol arrests in the 1990's.

Self-report studies have indicated that in America up to 65 percent of teenagers drink alcohol on a regular basis (Siegel & Senna, 1988). This coupled with the media blitz showing drinking in favorable and glamorous ways are reasons for the increase in teenage arrests. It has also been suggested that the growing dependency of youths on artificial stimulants, alcohol, and chemicals has been learned from adult dependent on alcohol and drugs (Bartollas, 1985:14).

Drug related arrests increased 345 percent over the twenty years in Tulsa but once again this number must be looked upon with caution because when taking the mean change the increase is only 22 percent over the twenty years so drug related arrests showed a gradual increasing trend from 1970 through 1989. Drug related arrests in the United states increased 16 percent from 1970 through 1989 so while Tulsa's arrests for drug related offenses did increase, when taking everything into consideration they were right around the national increase for the twenty years.

Explanations for increased drug use by teenagers are many. Smith (1962), Sebald (1968), Roszak (1969), and Wein (1980), and others all linked drugs to the youth subculture as one of the means by which juveniles could express their

rebellion against the adult world. The drug related deaths of movie stars and sport athletes during the 1970' and 1980's as caused the American public to become aware of the drug problem and self-report studies indicate 61 percent of students surveyed reported trying an illegal drug at some time (Jones & Bell-Bolek, 1986:5). The most considerable findings in juvenile arrest trends were in violent and property crimes according to race. Tables 6.7 and 6.8 illustrate the national and Tulsa data on the violent crime arrests by race for 1970 through 1989 in the United States and 1975 through 1989 in Tulsa.

TABLE 6.7

JUVENILE VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS IN THE UNITED STATES BY RACE: 1970 THROUGH 1989

Year	Whites	Blacks	Indians
1970	15,292	27,528	259
1980	40,893	44,079	529
1989	37,879	45,275	490

From 1975 through 1989 white violent crime arrests increased 161 percent in Tulsa but most of this percentage increase was due in part to the significant increase during 1989. Again, the average increase in White juvenile violent crime arrests increased 44 percent over the fifteen years. Mean while White

violent crime arrests of juveniles for the nation increased 147 percent from 1970 through 1989. So in comparison, Tulsa has seen moderate increase over the fifteen years compared to the national data.

The number of arrests of black juveniles for violent crimes increased 402 percent from 1975 through 1989. At the same time, Black juveniles arrested for violent crimes

TABLE 6.8

JUVENILE VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS IN TULSA, OKLAHOMA BY RACE: 1975 THROUGH 1989

Year	Whites	Blacks	Indians
1975	42	48	1
1980	45	29	2
1989	110	241	11

increased 64 percent from 1970 through 1989 in the United States. Tulsa has seen a significant increase of black juveniles for violent crimes during the last fifteen years. There have been more black juveniles arrested for violent crimes in the nation and also in Tulsa, Oklahoma during the past fifteen to twenty years.

In harmony with the national data few Indian youths are arrested for violent crimes in Tulsa, Oklahoma. In Tulsa,

Indian youths arrested for violent crimes increased 1000 percent but the numbers are so low that this increase is, in all reality, meaningless. Tulsa has only averaged 4 violent crime arrests for Indian juveniles over each of the last fifteen years. National data on arrests for indians shows an increase of 89 percent from 1970 through 1989 but arrests decreased slightly in 1989 for the nation. So the data for Tulsa is in line with the national data concerning the actual number of arrests for Indians being low for violent crimes.

Tables 6.9 and 6.10 sets forth the national and Tulsa data on property crime arrests by race for the years 1970 through 1989 in the United States and 1975 through 1989 in Tulsa.

TABLE 6.9

JUVENILE PROPERTY CRIME ARRESTS IN THE UNITED STATES BY RACE: 1970 THROUGH 1989

Year	White	Black	Indian
1970	318,862	149,291	3,546
1980	502,085	186,864	6,341
1989	387,741	149,682	6,421

White juveniles arrested for property crimes in Tulsa increased 74 percent from 1975 through 1989. National data

shows that White juvenile arrests for property crimes increased 22 percent from 1970 through 1989. Black property crime arrests in Tulsa increased 126 percent during the fifteen years compared to less than 1 percent for the Nation from 1970 through 1989. Black property crime arrests actually declined during the eighties while in Tulsa blacks arrested for property crimes rose dramatically. Indians arrested for property crimes in Tulsa increased only 12 percent from 1975 through 1989 while the National data shows a 81 percent increase from 1970 through 1989. Again, since 1980 the actual

TABLE 6.10

JUVENILE PROPERTY CRIME ARRESTS IN TULSA, OKLAHOMA BY RACE: 1975 THROUGH 1989

Year	Whites	Blacks	Indians
1975	725	309	50
1980	487	228	29
1989	1,262	698	56

number Indians arrested for property crimes in the United States increased insignificantly. In checking the population data for the City of Tulsa in 1970 and 1980 it is this researcher conclusion that these low numbers are due in part to the low population of Indian youths to be arrested.

The findings of this research are in line with National data based on Uniform Crime Reports. While blacks represent only 12 percent of the total population of the United States, in 1986 they accounted for nearly 29 percent of Index Crime Arrests under the age of 18. According to FBI data white youths are more likely to be arrested for property crimes than black youths. At the same time, the probability of young Blacks being arrested for violent crimes in higher than for White youths.

Racial disparities in the delinquency rate have long been the subject of considerable controversy (Siegel & Senna, 1988:59). One view is that offenders are handled differently by police and as a result black teenagers are disproportionaly represented in official statistics. police are more likely to arrests black youths while treating white youths in a more favorable manner.

Another explanation has been offered by Troy Duster (1987) who found the existence of a permanent black teenage underclass whose membership lacks the basic job skills needed to allow successful entrance into mainstream social structure. In his study, Duster revealed that Blacks were three times as likely to be poor as whites; their medium income was only half that of whites; their net worth in only one-twelfth that of whites; and black men are twice as likely to be jobless as white men.

Both official and victim data indicate that black youths commit more serious crimes than whites and this may be a

function of their socioeconomic position they hold in their environment and the racism they face in their lives.

The Ecology of Juvenile Arrests: A Synopsis and Interpretation

Shaw and McKay summarized the relationship between ecology and social disorganization with juvenile delinquency as follows:

1. Delinquency rates vary widely throughout the city. The probability of adolescents becoming delinquent and getting arrested and later incarcerated depends on their living in one of these high-rate areas;

2. Delinquency is a product of the socialization mechanisms existing within a neighborhood. Unstable neighborhoods have the greatest chance of producing delinquents;

3. High delinquency rates indicate the breakdown of social institutions and the ability of society to care for and control its citizens;

4. Delinquency is not the property of any one ethnic of racial group. Members of any racial of ethnic group will be delinquent if they live in the high rate areas. Their crime rate will be reduced once they leave these areas;

5. Delinquency rates correlate highly with economic and social conditions such as poverty, poor health, and deteriorated housing;

6. Areas disrupted and in transition are the most likely to produce delinquency. After the transition has ended, a drop in the delinquency rate occurs;

7. Since the community is the major source of delinquency, it is evident the control of delinquency should be community-based (Shaw and McKay, 1942:39-39).

It was found during the statistical analysis of the spatial distribution of juvenile arrests in the City of Tulsa that three areas (Group I) have remained consistently high in

arrest rates. Census tracts 25, 22, 38 are characterized by high arrest rates, low population of youths under the age of 18, lower levels of educational attainment, and slightly higher percentage of families living below poverty. However, what is striking about these areas is the fact that Group I is heavenly populated by white residents and low numbers of black and foreign born residents. The Group I census tracts are part of a larger area that contains the central business district of Tulsa, Oklahoma. This seems to support Shaw and McKay's assumption that delinquency rates are not the property of any one ethnic or racial group. Shaw and McKay state that members of any racial of ethnic group will be delinquent if they live in the high rate areas. Group I also shows support for Shaw and McKay's assumption that delinquency rates correlate highly with economic and social conditions such as poverty, poor health, and deteriorated housing. While elaborate correlations were not included in this particular study we can see that the area that Group I is a part of is typically lower-class. The one exception in this group is census tract 38 but even though the residents of this census tract had a slightly higher average annual income, more high school graduates, and a lower percentage of families below poverty, this tract is located in a part of Tulsa that has a lower average income level than the rest of the city (see Appendix A). So this census tract is in harmony with the others in Group I. Group I could be labeled the downtown "interstitial area" of Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Group II is composed of those census tracts with moderate rates of juvenile arrests over the twenty years period. Group II consisted of tracts 80, 79 and 57 through the 1970's. Group II census tracts contain lower-class housing in the northwestern suburbs of the City of Tulsa. This Group is characterized by higher concentrations of youths under 18, lower average annual income levels, lower educational attainment, and higher percentages of black residents. Based on data in 1980 (Appendix A) one-quarter of the residents in this area were living in poverty, twice the rate for the city as a whole, and only 9 percent of its residents over 25 had graduated high school. Group II characteristics in the seventies seems to support the findings of Shaw and McKay because Group II is located to industry and commerce. Group II is also characterized by higher percentages of black residents, more families living below poverty, and a high rate of single family housing units.

During the eighties Group II census tracts underwent saw some major changes. From 1980 through 1984 census tract 57 was the only census tract with higher numbers of actual arrests to have a moderately high arrests rate. Tract 57 was still located in the same area as in the seventies but we see a marked increase in the mean level of income, an increase in high school graduates, a drop in the percentage of families below the poverty level and blacks became the majority race within the tract. From 1985 through 1989 we see a major shift in arrests rates outwards from the central business district. Over the twenty year period the northern part of Tulsa

consisting of tracts 80, 79, and 57 remained virtually consistent, but during the last part of the eighties the southern and eastern portions of Tulsa containing census tracts 69, 76, 80, 79, and 73 saw increases in their arrests rates. Group II census tract residents during this period were characterized by high average annual incomes, more high school graduates, lower percentages of black residents, lower percentages of families living below the poverty level, and higher concentrations of youths under eighteen. Within Group II census tracts apartments and houses have been built during the eighties in these areas and constitute most of the housing. The southern and eastern portions of Tulsa could be labeled the middle-class suburban areas of arrests while the northern section of group II would still be seen as lower-class housing in the suburbs.

Group III constitutes those census tracts that remained consistently low in their respective juvenile arrest rates. We can see that during the seventies that the lowest arrest rates were situated near the geographical center of the city. Group III is characterized by lower mean incomes, more high school graduates, almost no black residents, and lower percentages of families living under poverty during the seventies and eighties.

Shaw and McKay found that there were marked variations in the rates of juvenile delinquents between areas in Chicago. Some areas were characterized by very high rates, while others showed very low rates. In like manner, within the City of Tulsa there are variations in the arrest rates of juveniles in

certain areas of Tulsa. Since this study has been concerned with the offenders who have come to the attention of the Tulsa Police Department, the question must be asked, as it was by Shaw and McKay, are the variations in rates simply variations in the number of offenders? Could there be just as much delinquency in areas with low arrest rates as in areas of high arrest rates? There are no doubt children in areas of low arrest rates that who pose a problem to law enforcement agencies. Further data is needed to really explore this fact. Shaw and McKay had additional data from court records and found no evidence to suggest the children living in low arrest rate areas were involved in more serious offenses because their names would have appeared in such court records. This is a particular weakness of this research and additional data in the future will enhance my explanations of juvenile delinquency in the City of Tulsa.

Another point often raised concerns the differences in the arrest rates and the number of police officers and the total population in various areas and communities. Are high rates due to the greater concentration of officers in certain districts? Shaw and McKay found the there were differences but those differences where not significant enough to explain the variations in rates of delinquency. Table 6.11 details the longitudinal comparisons of Tulsa's estimated population, size of police force, reported crimes and total juvenile arrests from 1970 through 1989.

The Tulsa Police Department has increased 18.5 percent while the total population of Tulsa has increased 8.7 percent.

In 1970 there was one police officer for every 714 citizens; in 1975 the ratio was one to 612; 1980 it was one to 666; in 1985 the ratio was one to 663; and finally the ratio in 1989 was one to 650.

TABLE 6.11

LONGITUDINAL COMPARISONS OF TULSA'S POPULATION, SIZE OF POLICE FORCE, REPORTED CRIMES, AND JUVENILE ARRESTS: 1970 THROUGH 1989

Year	Reported Crimes	Juvenile Arrests	Police Officers	Tulsa's Population
1970	12667	1023	464	331,100[a]
1971	12432	1137	489	334,000
1972	12611	1300	542	337,600
1973	15021	1230	565	340,500
1974	19408	2956	568	343,200
1975	26293[b]	2673	612	345,900
1976	25760	2772	673	348,800
1977	24433	2479	639	351,700
1978	25311	1798	650	354,700
1979	28251	1597	677	357,600
1980	32687	1510	666	360,900
1981	30972	1584	672	366,900
1982	33706	1949	700	378,400
1983	29628	1793	663	383,300
1984	32665	1751	649	379,000
1985	33893	2462	663	373,700
1986	38249	3041	627	373,000
1987	38060	3232	636	368,457
1988	37035	3999	650	370,350
1989	36010	4781	650	360,100

This information was compiled by Sgt. John Brown of the Tulsa Police Department. This is the best information available and provides an accurate overall view of Tulsa's juvenile arrests, population, reported crimes, and the size of the Tulsa Police Department for the past twenty years.

[a] Source: Department of City Development, City of Tulsa
[b] Beginning in 1975 this denotes total larcenies

The number of reported crimes since 1974 has increased 84 percent while the total number of juvenile arrests since 1974 increased 62 percent. These findings would suggest that the variations in arrest rates are more than the a product of size of the police force because of the lack of change and the arrest of juveniles has virtually kept pace with the number of total reported crimes in the City of Tulsa.

A second finding emerging from this study contradicts Shaw and McKay's contention that the rates of delinquency tended to vary inversely in proportion to the distance from the center of the city. In general, the nearer a given locality is to the center of the city, the higher will be its rates of delinquency and crime. In Tulsa, I found that this pattern does not always hold true. With the central business district on the western side of Tulsa, what we do find is stable patterns of high arrests adjacent to this business district over twenty years. The areas of low arrest rates seem to be clustered near the geographical center of the city, while the moderately higher arrest rates tend to be on the outer boundaries of the city.

Shaw and McKay noted that the central fact of their research was that great differences in rates do exist between communities. This finding was also found in this research. Marked difference in arrest rates do exist within Tulsa with census tracts high in arrests located next to those low in arrests. The radial pattern, although not specifically done in this research, does not seem to hold for the City of Tulsa,

but this must be stated with caution until future data can be gathered and analyzed.

A third major finding of Shaw and McKay is that the difference in rates of delinquency reflected differences in community backgrounds. High rates occurred in those areas which were characterized by physical deterioration and declining populations. Shaw and McKay did not attempt to correlate delinquency rates with specific social factors, but did indicate in a general way that there were characteristics of social conditions which accompanied crime and delinquency. In Tulsa, the areas with the highest arrest rates have, in general, lower levels of income and educational attainment, and a larger number of families living below the poverty line. Also, with the fact that the number of youths under 18 in these areas is low seem to suggests that something other than the size of the population at risk of becoming delinquent is the cause of high arrest rates for delinquent behavior.

Compared to Group I census tracts there are some similarities and differences with the other two Groups. During the seventies, Group II was characterized by low income and educational attainment, and slightly larger numbers of families living below the poverty line. One difference was the fact that Group II had more black residents than Group I but also higher concentrations of youths under 18. So during the seventies these areas seemed to support the findings of Shaw and McKay.

In the eighties Group II census tracts showed increased arrest rates toward the outer city limits south and east.

These areas were high in actual arrests throughout the twenty year period but the large size of the youth population figured heavily on the arrest rate for these areas. This is a marked difference to what Shaw and McKay found in the City of Chicago. While the census areas concentrated near the central business district remained high in arrest rates, Group II census tracts increased considerably in the latter part of the eighties to be considered moderate to high juvenile arrest areas. The highest number of arrests occurred in these areas during the eighties, but there also is the highest concentrations of youths under the age of 18 in these areas also. But with the rise in the arrest rate of these areas other factors must be sought and considered has explanations of delinquency in these areas because Shaw and McKay's theory does not apply to these areas of Tulsa.

Group III census tracts remained concentrated over time near the geographical center of Tulsa. Group III census tracts are characterized by smaller youth populations, higher income levels, more high school graduates, almost no black residents, and fewer families living below poverty. Group III seems to support Shaw and McKay findings that the areas of low arrest rates are areas of better social and away from the central business district. The fact that these areas are located near the geographical center of the city do support Shaw and McKay's findings that the areas of lower arrest rates decrease the farther away form the central business district. Other census tracts near the geographical center of the city not reported in this study were also low in arrest rates.

Summary

The Magnitude and Trends of Juvenile Arrests in Tulsa, Oklahoma

Are juvenile arrests increasing, decreasing, or remaining about the same in Tulsa, Oklahoma? The data on arrest trends points out that on almost every level arrests are on the rise since 1984. During the seventies and early eighties we see an erratic trend in arrests in the City of Tulsa. Since 1984 total juvenile arrests have increased 173 percent; male juvenile arrests 176 percent; female arrests 163 percent; violent crime arrests 338 percent; property crime arrests 90 percent; sex related arrests 187 percent; alcohol related arrests 230; and drug related arrests 345 percent. Also, since 1984 White juvenile violent crime arrests increased 307 percent; Black juvenile violent crime arrests increased 363 percent; and Indian juvenile violent crime arrests increased 1100 percent. White juvenile property crime arrests increased 110 since 1984; Black juvenile crime arrests increased 62 percent; and Indian juvenile property crime arrests increased 160 percent.

We can see that most of these arrest increases are dramatic rises in juvenile arrests. With future data on arrests for the City of Tulsa we can further research these increasing trends that are evident at the of the 1980's and hopefully open new doors in the magnitude and trends of juvenile delinquency.

The Ecological Relativity to Juvenile Arrest Rates

Has this study supported or contradicted the findings of Shaw and McKay? When looking at the geographical location of Tulsa's arrest rates, the findings of this research seem to support Shaw and McKay's finding that the location closer to the central business district do have the higher arrest rates. This study identified three areas that were consistently the highest in arrest rates, two of the three census tracts were located in the central business district with the other not that far away from the business district.

This research did identify census tracts that had moderate arrest rates which were located on the outer city limits of Tulsa. During the seventies, these census tracts were located in the northwestern portion of Tulsa were there are lower-class residents and lower-class housing. In the latter eighties the southern and eastern portions of Tulsa saw increases in their arrest rates. These areas are more middle-class residents and housing. In respect to Shaw and McKay this study found that in Tulsa arrest rates do not vary inversely to the distance to the central business district. Arrest rates in Tulsa do not decrease in a pattern outwards to the cities boundaries. I found that in Tulsa, actual arrests were high on the outer limits of Tulsa and in the eighties the arrest rates in these areas rose considerably.

The Group of census tracts which had consistently low arrest rates were mainly located near the geographical center of the city away from the business district. This supports Shaw and McKay's finding that within areas there are high and

low arrest rates adjacent to each other. In Tulsa the pattern arrest rates seems to suggest that near the central business arrest rates are high. Moving from the central business district arrest rates decrease. And when reaching the outer city limits arrests rates tend to increase but not has high as near the central business district.

In conclusion, this research does not support the general characteristics of the correlates of delinquency. Typically, more male juveniles are arrested and are usually between the ages 15 to 17 and a member of a racial or ethnic minority. In Tulsa there are more white juvenile arrested for crimes than other racial categories so this seems to be in opposition to the "typical delinquent." The areas of highest actual arrests and highest arrest rates have high concentrations of white residents so this would seem to suggest that the "typical delinquents" in Tulsa are white males that live in poorer and also middle class sections of the city. The City of Tulsa does not seem to show the racial significance so supported by the media. This is stated with caution, and will be looked at during future research into the area.

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APPENDIX

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF TULSA IN 1980

APPINDIX

The City of Tulsa's Research and Planning Department in January, 1990 prepered a general overview of the nine council districts in the city of Tulsa. In this report they used 1980 Census data to report general characteristics such as public services and facilities, urban development, and land use for each district in Tulsa.

In 1980, District 1 (Fig. A.1) had a population of 39,527. Sixty-nine percent of the residents were black, 27% white, and 4% other minorities. In 1980 nearly one quarter of the residents in the district were living in poverty. This is twice the rate for the city as a whole. Conversely, the district had only one half the level of high income families as the rest of the city with the median income in the District being $10,578.

In 1980, District 1 had a population slightly younger than the city average. For example 35% of the people in District 1 were under the age of 18, as compared with the city average of 26%. The percentage of individuals over the age of 65 was virtually the same as the rest of the city.

The 1980 census data show that District 1 had a low level of educational attainment when compared to the rest of the city. Forty-three percent of the residents over the age of 25

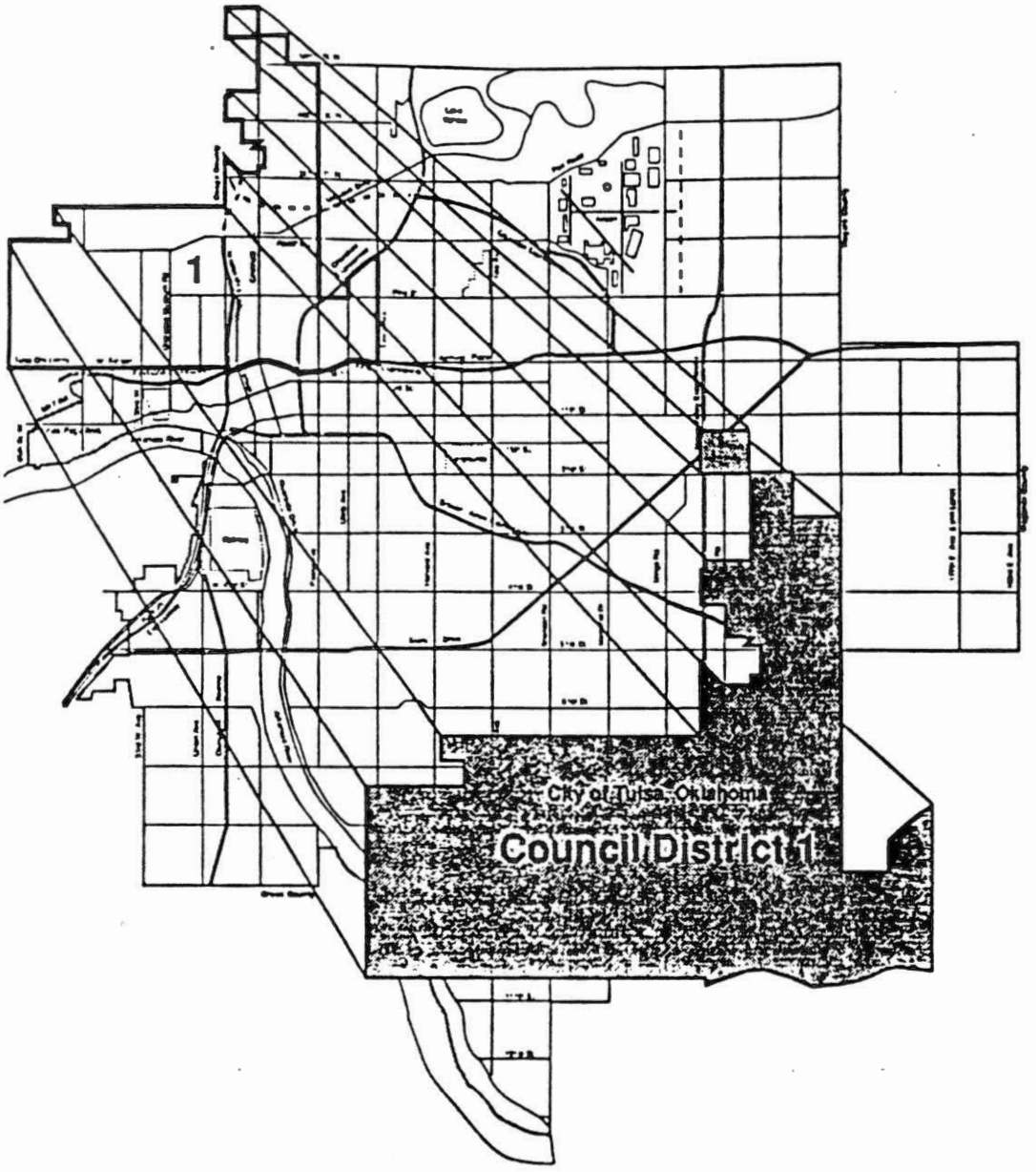

Figure A.1 District 1 City of Tulsa

had not completed high school. This was nearly twice the city average. Nine percent of the residents were college graduates.

The southern part of the district was developed between 1900 and 1940. A second growth period occurred after World War II when the area between Apache and 46th St. N. developed. the last period of substantial growth occurred in the late 1960s and early 1970s when Northgate, Gilcrease Hlls and other subdivisions in the more northern and western portions of the districts were built.

District 1 has seen little development over the last ten years. The small amount that has occurred, has been concentrated in the urban renewl areas south of Pine between Denver and U.S. 75 and to a lesser extent the Gilcrease Hills area.

In 1980, District 2 (Fig. A.2) had 39,512 residents. The population was 87% white, 4% black and 9% other minorities. The 1980 Census reported that 16% of this district's residents were living in poverty. There were also fewer households in the $30,000 + range - 12%, as compared to the city average of 21%. Themedian income for the District was $10,422.

The age pattern for District 2 closely follows the city pattern. The only differences were in the 18 to 44 category where it was 40% compared to the city average of 43%, and in the 65+ category where it was 15% compared to the city average of 11%.

In 1980 District 2's residents had lower educational attainment than the city average. For example, 63% of the

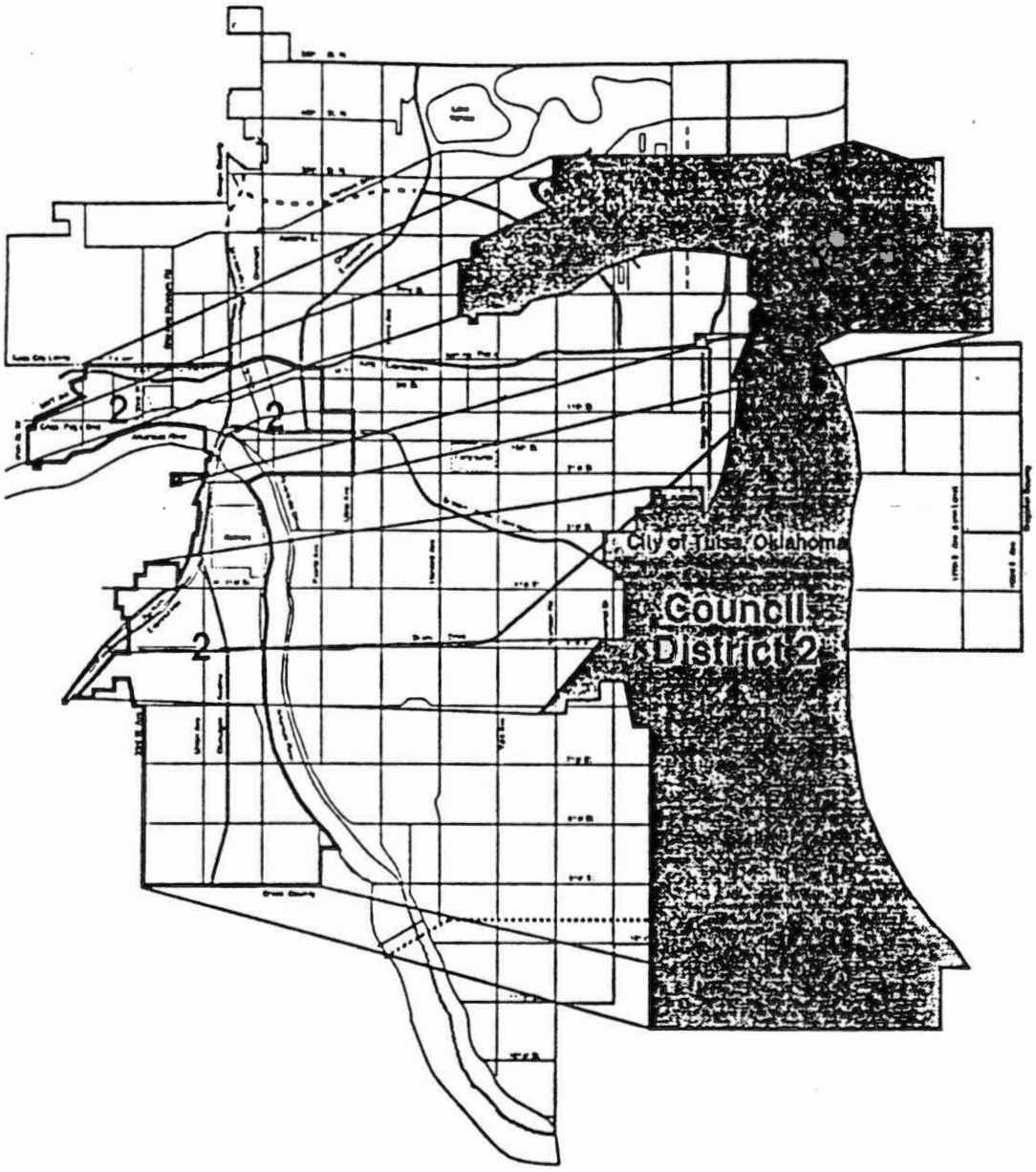

Figure A.2 District 2 City of Tulsa

residents were high school graduates compared to the city average of 77%. Similarly, only 13% of the district were college graduates, whereas the city average was 22%.

Downtown, the City's Original Townsite, was platted in 1902. It was fully developed by 1910. The Sand Springs Line, Mapleridge, and the neighborhoods around Webster High School (Redfork, West Tulsa, and Carbondale) were fully urbanized by World War II. Except for some infill development between West 41st and 51st, the district remained stable in the early post World War II years. The construction of the city-owned Page Belcher Golf Course in the 1970's spurred surrounding residential construction between 61st and 71st Streets.

Currently, the district contains the central business district (downtown) and much of the City's heavy industry. Both of the local oil refineries, the Sun Refinery located west of 17th and Southwest Blvd. and the Sinclair Refinery positioned along the Arkansas River between 25th and 41st Sts., are located adjacent to the district. Most of the other large industrial concerns are concentrated on Charles Page and Southwest Blvds., West 21st St. and Elwood Avenue. There are no regional malls in this district. There are three large residential areas; between Edison and the River, a triangle of land bounded by the Arkansas River, Southwest Blvd. and West 23rd St. and the area south of 41st.

In 1980 District 3 (Fig. A.3) had a population of 42,056. Sixty eight percent of the residents were white, 25% black and 7% other minorities. In 1980 19% of the residents were living

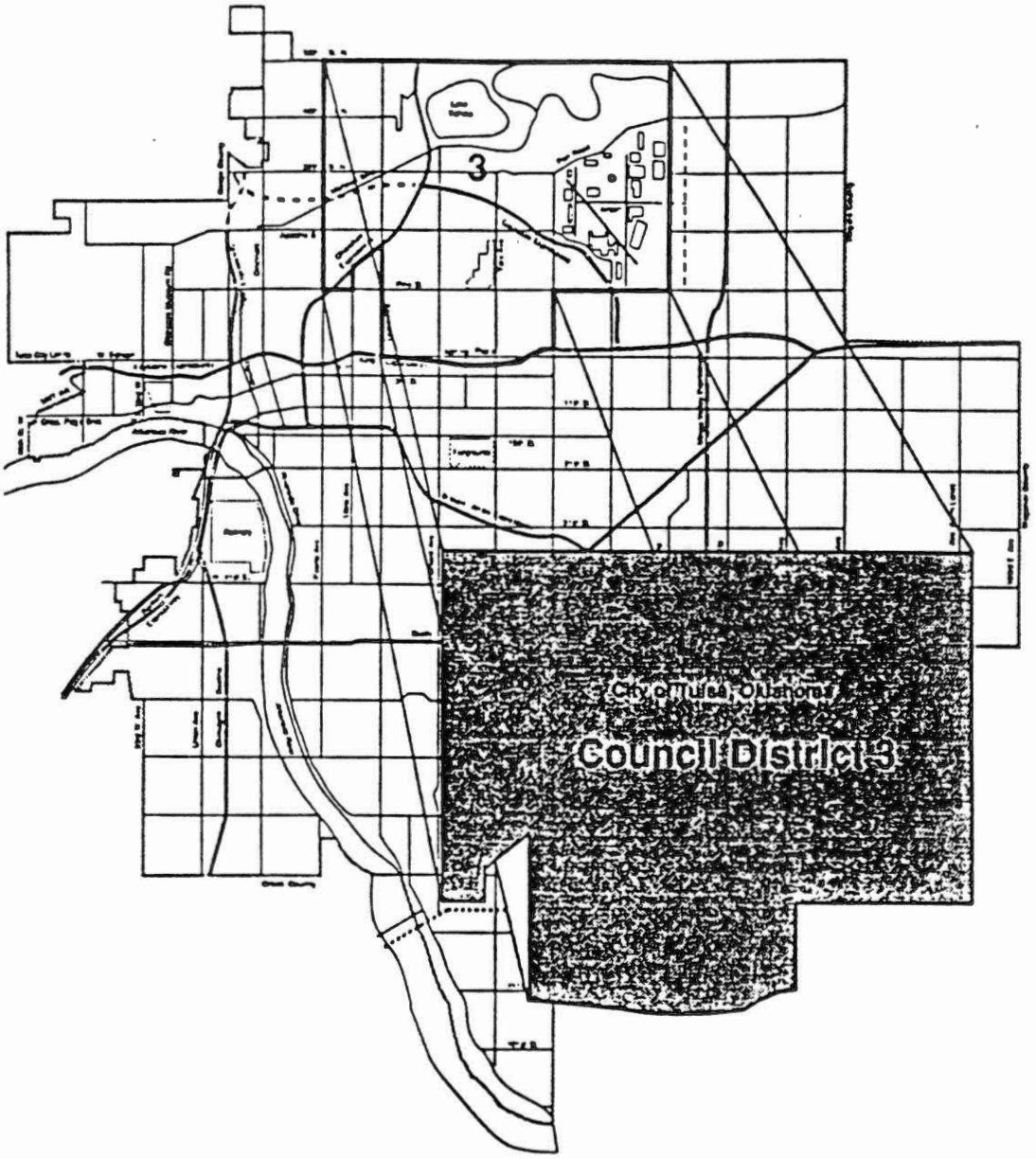

Figure A.3 District 3 City of Tulsa

in poverty. This is nearly twice the rate for the city as a whole. The district's median household income was $10,447.

This district mirrored the city wide age distribution exactly in three of five age categories. The exceptions were in the in the 0 to 4 and 18 to 44 groups, with the former having 3% more and the latter 3% less the city's figures.

In 1980 residents of District 3 had a lower educational attainment than the city average. For example, 57% of the residents were high school graduates compared to the city average of 77%. similarly, 6% of the district's residents were college graduates wheras the city average was 22%.

The southeastern part of this district developed in the 1930's. Most of the remainder of District 3 was developed between 1945 and 1960.

Mohawk Park and Tulsa International Airport occupy most of the northern part of this district. The pre-dominate land use south of Apache is single family houses with some industrial land use along the Santa Fe Railroad. The area north of Apache is primarly industrial. Commercial land use is confined to the arterials principally Admiral and to a lesser extent Pine St., Peoria Ave., and Sheridan Rd. District 3 is also one of the most industrialized districts in Tulsa. Aviation industries centered around the airport employ 15,000 workers. There are a myriad of other plants throughout the district that employ thousands more.

The City Commission adopted Comprehensive Plan for this area indicates no substantive change in the existing land use patterns. Virtually all the residential areas are designated

"low intensity development" by the Plan, which basically restricts land to its current or lower intensity uses. The industrial areas north of Apache are designated "special districts" and are zoned for industrial use.

In 1980 District 4 (Fig. A.4) had a population of 39,948. Ninety-one percent of the residents were white, 3% were black and 7% were other minorities. According to the 1980 Census District 4 residents tend to have lower incomes than the city average, the median household income was $10,085. Though most residents' income fell into the lower ranges, the level of poverty is the same as the rest of the city, 11 percent.

The 1980 Census data indicate that District 4 has the highest concentration of persons over the age of 65 (19%) of any district in Tulsa. Conversely, it had the smallest percentage of children under the age of 18 (18%).

District 4 residents' educational attainment rates are very similar to the city as a whole. 38% of persons 25 and over had at least 12 years of school, while 19% were college graduates.

The western portion of District 4 began to developed between 1910 and 1940. The area east of Yale developed after World War II, and by 1960 was completely urbanized.

The primary land use in this district is residential, with commercial activity on virtually all arterial streets. Few industrial facilities are located in the district, but there are several large scale public facilities including; three hospitals (Hillcrest, St. Johns, and Doctors), the University of Tulsa (TU), and the County owned Expo Square

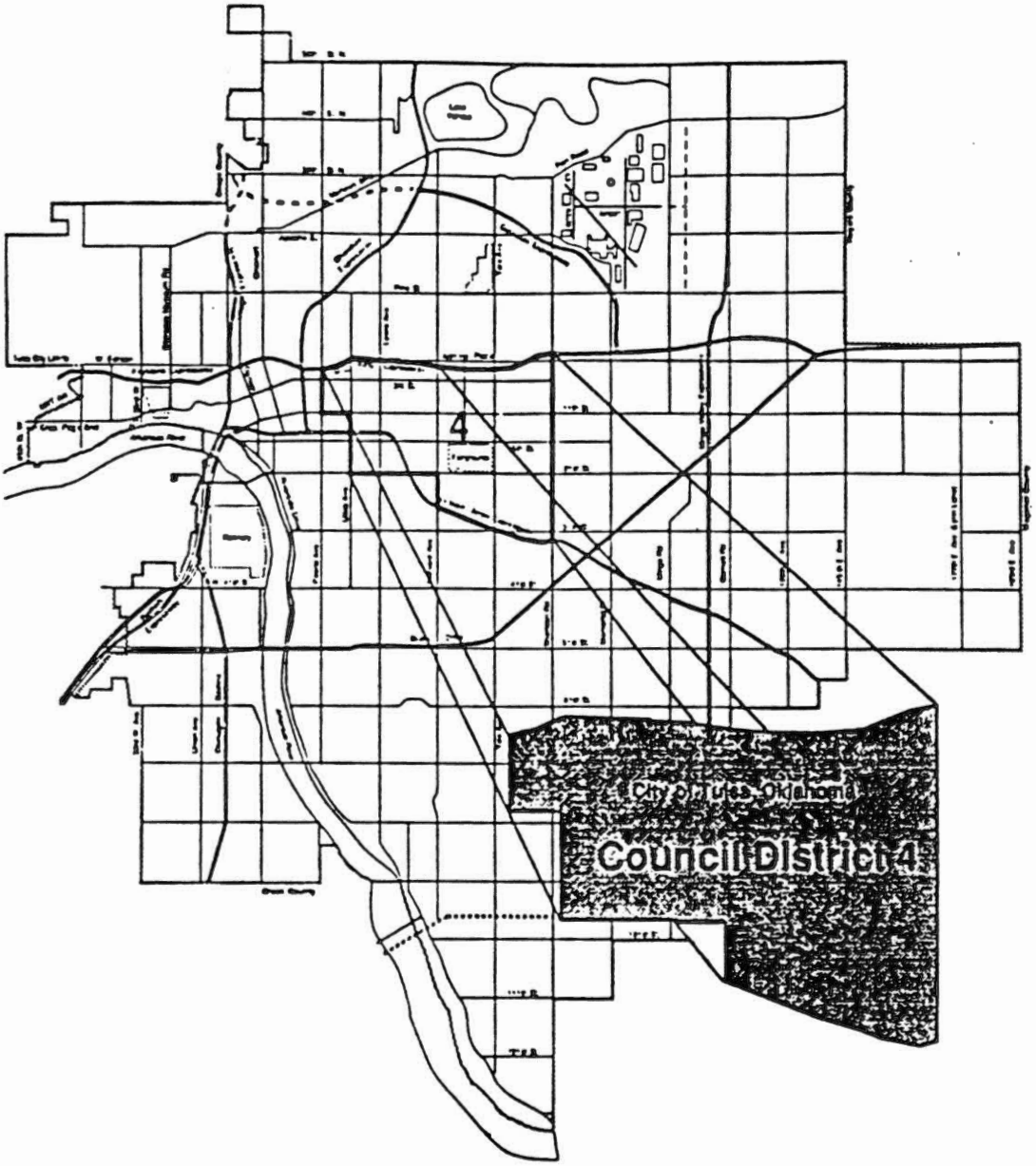

Figure A.4 District 4 City of Tulsa

(the Exposition Building, Bell's Amusement Park, Fair Meadows Horse Racing Track, and the County baseball stadium).

The City Commission adopted Comprehensive Plan recommends maintaining the existing character of District 4. Most of the residential areas are designated "low intensity development" which basically restricts land to its current or less intense uses. The are west of Tulsa University is designated "medium intensity" which allows apartment development. The Plan recognizes the commerical development along the major arterials but restricts expansion of these cooridors. In addition, the before mentioned institutions and the industrial area between Peoria and Utica and north of 6th Street, are designated "special districts" with their own set of development guidelines.

In 1980 District 5 (Fig. A.5) had a population of 41,584. Ninety-three percent of residents were white, 1% black and 6% other minorities. The 1980 Census data show that residents of District 5 had incomes comparable to the city average the median income was $15,111. However, this district had significantly fewer people living in poverty (7%) than the city as a whole.

According to the 1980 Census, this district had age distribution patterns similar to the city as a whole. The only significant deviation within this disrtict is 7% of its residents were 65 years or older as compared to the city-wide average of 11%.

This district's 1980 educational attainment reflects the citywide patterns fairly closely except 45% of people had 12

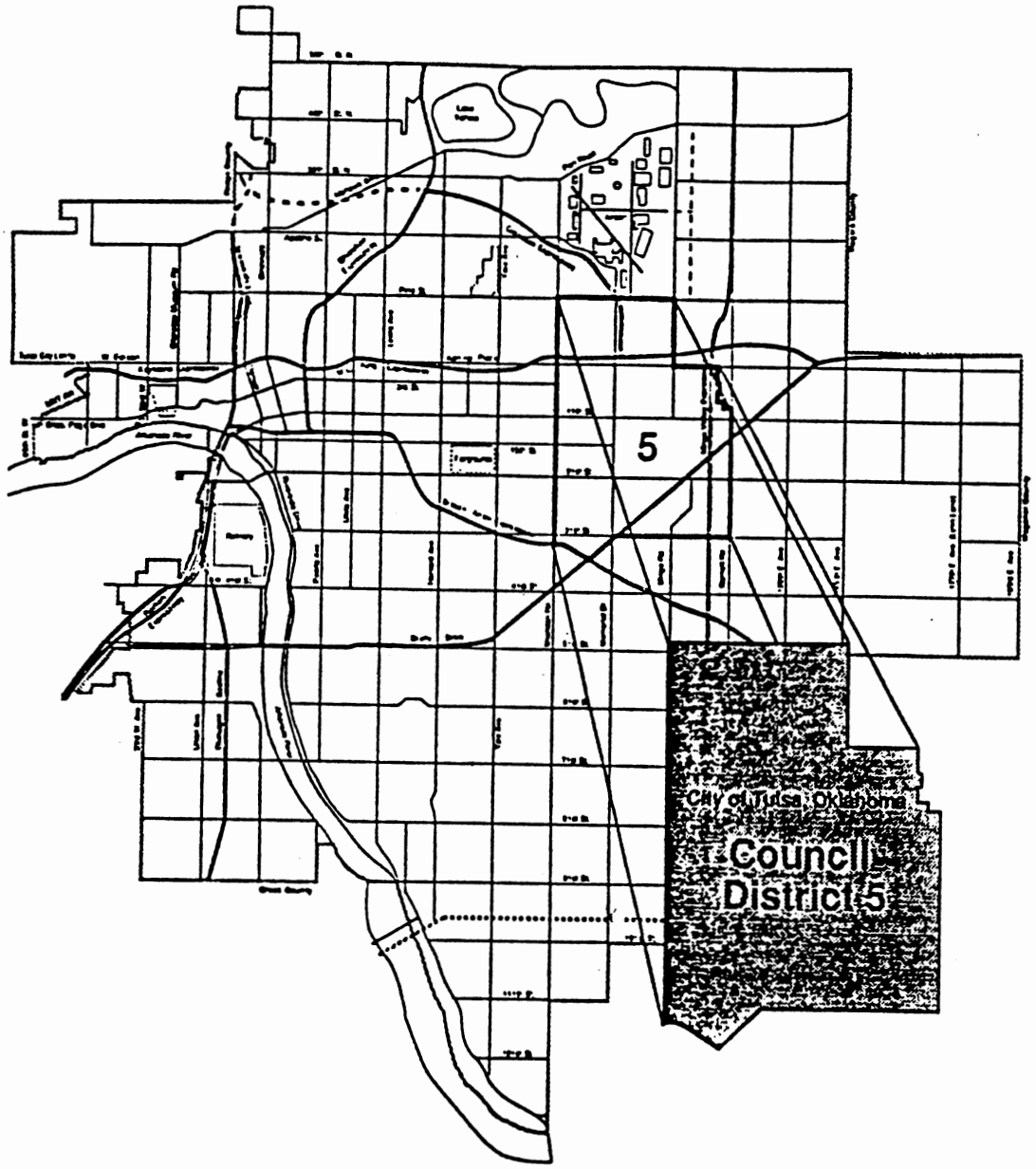

Figure A.5 District 5 City of Tulsa

years of school, compared to 35% for the city as a whole. Also, the number of college graduates for the city was 22% and District 5 only 15% of the people 25 years or older were college graduates.

The portion of District 5 west of Memorial began to urbanize in the 1950's. The majority of the development in the district occurred in the 1960's and 70's.

Today, this district is urban in character. Commercial land uses lie along the major streets with Sheridan, Memorial and Admiral being the most developed. Most of the district is residential in nature with single family houses predominate. District 5 contains a half square mile industrial district between Hudson and 73rd East Avenues and 11th and 15th Streets.

The City Commission adopted Comprehensive Plan recommends maintaining the existing character of District 5. Virtually all the residential areas are designated "low intensity development" which basically restricts land to its current or lower intensity uses. The Plan recognizes the commercial development along the arterial streets but restricts expansion of these corridors.

In 1980 District 6 (Fig. A.6) had a population of 40,251. Ninety-two percent of the residents were white, 2% were black and 7% were other minorities. 1980 Census data show that residents of district 6 had slightly higher incomes than the city as a whole the median income was $15,045. Similarly, this district had fewer low income residents and fewer people

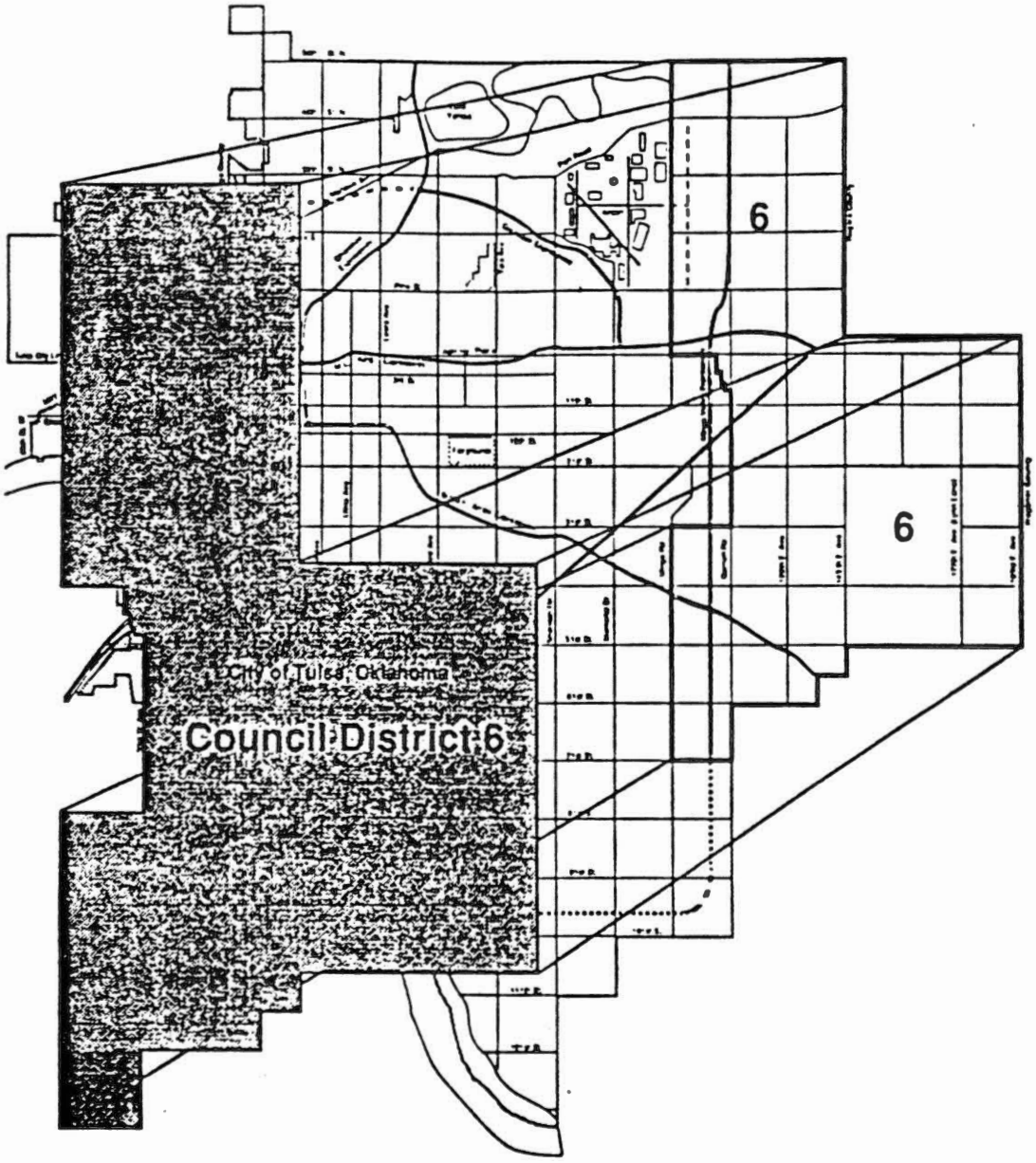

Figure A.6 District 6 City of Tulsa

living in poverty (7%). This income data indicate that most households in this district are middle income.

The 1980 Census data indicate that District 6 has the lowest concentration of persons over the age of 65 (3%) of any district in Tulsa. Conversely, it has the one of the highest percentages of children under the age of 18 (33%).

District 6 residents have educational attainment rates very similar to the city as a whole.

Because of its relative distance from the City's orginal townsite District 6 did not begin to develop until the early sixties. While the area has grown rapidly during the last 25 years, there is still over 20 square miles of undeveloped land.

The area south of Admiral and west of 145th E. Ave. is largely urbanized. Like most of Tulsa's post war developments this area consists of single family homes on the interior of the major street grid and commercial activities located on the arterials. The area north of Admiral is largely undeveloped and is primarily agricultural in character with exception of a few rock quarries and a cement plant at 145th E. Ave. and Apache. Agriculture and a few scattered residents occupy the area east of 145th. A large concentration of office buildings has developed immediately north of the Broken Arrow Expressway from Mingo road to the City Limits. Land south of the expressway has been developed as a key industrial area.

As mentioned in the Physical Characteristics Section, areas east of 145th E. Ave. have limestone bedrock lying close to the surface which raises excavation and development costs.

In addition this area lies in a drainage basin where no public sewer facilities have been constructed. Both of these factors have tended to inhibit urban growth in this area.

The City Commission adopted Comprehenisve Plan for District 6 designates most of the undeveloped land between the MLK Expressway and the Broken Arrow Expressway east of 145th E. Ave. for "low intensity" land use, which usually is developed as residential areas. The arterial intersections are designated as medium intenisty which allows commercial, office and multi-family developments. The area south of the Broken Arrow Expressway nad east of the Mingo Valley is designated as a "special district" for industrial land use.

In 1980 District 7 (Fig. A.7) had a population of 40,629. Ninety-five percent of the residents were white, 1% were black and 4% other minorities. 1980 Census data indicate this district's household income was higher than that of the city average with the median income being $20,170. Over a third of the residents had incomes of over $30,000 per year and the district poverty rate was only 4%.

In 1980 District 7 had more middle age residents (45 to 64, 27%) and slightly fewer younger and older people than the city average.

In 1980 District 7 residents' had higher levels of educational attainment than the city average. Only 10% had never finished high school (city average 23%). Nearly one half of the residents had attended college and one third were college graduates.

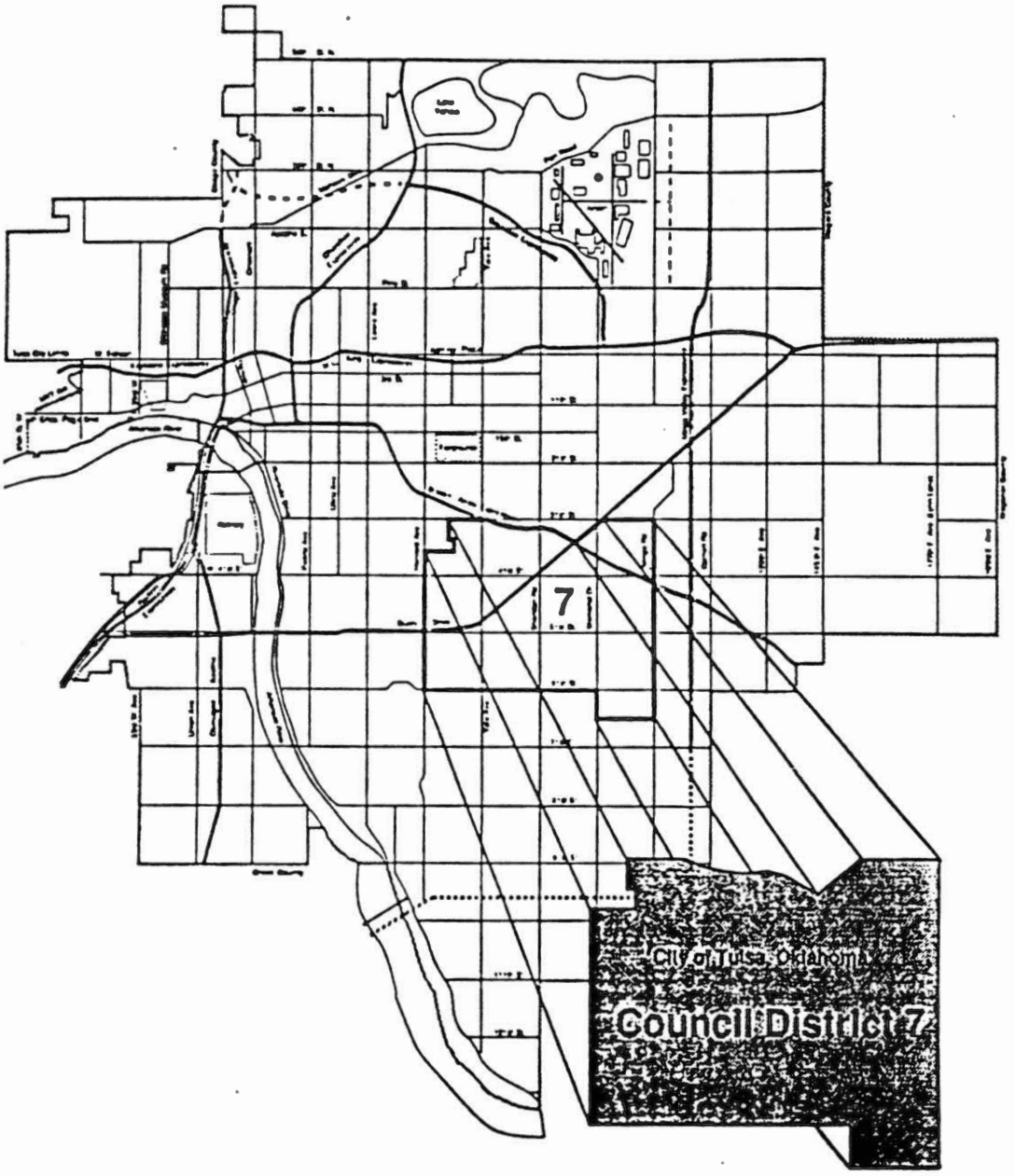

Figure A.7 District 7 City of Tulsa

This council district began developing after World War II and is now nearly completely urbanized. There are a variety of land uses in its boundaries. A regional shopping node is located at 41st and Yale (Southroads and Promenade). Other shopping centers, and apartmet complexes dominate the land use patterns along the arterial streets and expressways. The area around the intersection of Interstate 44 and the Broken Arrow Expressway is dominated by office, warehouse and indusrtial uses. There are several high rise office buildings along I-44 and several across from Lafortune Park on Yale. Single family neighborhoods are generally located within the interior areas of the arterial street grid. This district also contains Lafortune Park, the largest County park and the second largest park in the City.

The City Commission adopted Comprehensive Plan recommends maintaining the existing character of District 7. Virtually all the residential areas are designated "low intensity development" which basically restricts land to its current or lower intensity uses. The Plan recognizes the commercial and office development along Harvard, Yale, Sheridan, Memorial and I-44 but restricts expansion of these corridors.

In 1980 District 8 (Fig. A.8) had a population of 40,152. 94 percent of the residents were white, 3% black and 3% other minorities. 1980 Census data indicate that this district had a lower level of poverty (6%) than the rest of the city. Forty percent of the households had incomes of over $30,000 per year which was twice the city average with the median income being $20,102.

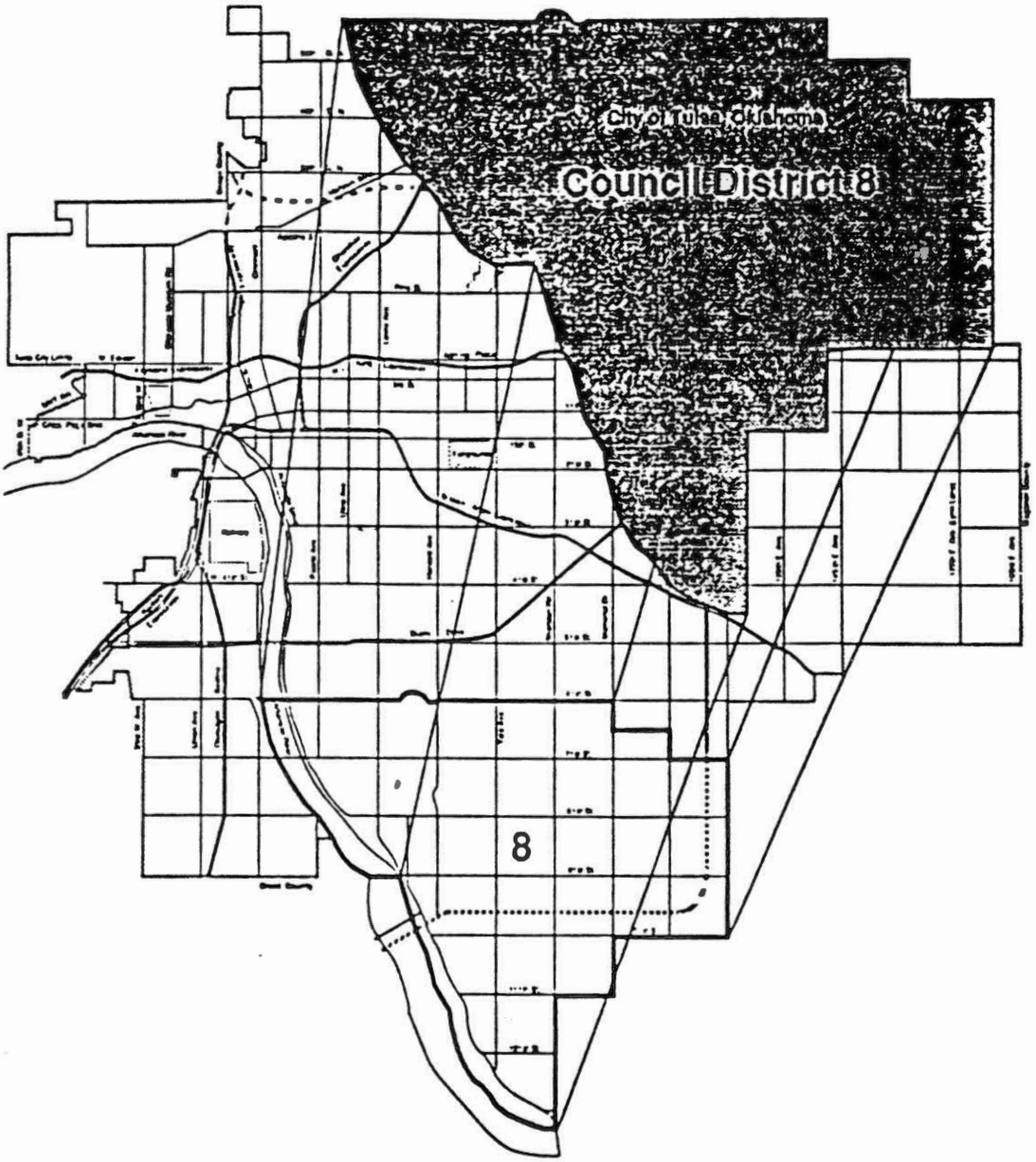

Figure A.8 District 8 City of Tulsa

In 1980 District 8 was composed of a relatively young population. For example, only 5% of this district was composed of persons 65 and older, the lowest of any district.

According to 1980 Census data, District residents were well above the city average in educational attainment, with 43% of its adults college graduates and only 6% of its residents high school dropouts.

District 8 is one of the largest parts of the City to develop. The northern part of the district began developing in the mid 1950's. By the late 1970's most of the north of 81st and west of Memorial was developed.

Today the northern half of the district is almost completely urbanized. The areas north of 81st consists of a mixture of land uses. Major office and commerical developments occur from 61st to 71st on Yale, at the intersections of 61st and 71st Memorial, and 71st from Lewis to the River. There are two large institutions within the district, Oral Roberts University - 81st Street and Lewis Avenue and St. Francis Hospital - 61st Street and Yale Avenue. At this time the area south of 81st is primarily residential. Based on historical trends and planned infrastructure improvements this district will continue to urbanize.

The City Commission adopted Comprehensive Plan designates most of the undeveloped land in this district for "low intensity" land use, which usually is developed as residential areas. The arterial intersections are designated as medium intensity which will probably be developed as shopping centers. Because of physical features (i.e. steep slopes,

easily erodable soils, sump areas, etc.) These areas will be carefully scrutinized during the zoning and subdivision processes. In addition, the plan designates the before mentioned institutional, office and commercial areas as special districts with their own set of development guidelines.

In 1980 District 9 (Fig. A.9) had a population of 40,090. Ninety-five percent of the residents were white, 2% were black, and 3% were other minorities. 1980 Census data indicate that this district has lower levels of poverty (7%) and a higher percentage of residents making over $30,000 (29%) per year than the city average and the median household income was $15,100.

The 1980 Census data indicate that District 9 has one of the highest concentrations of persons over the age of 65 (16%) in Tulsa. Conversely, it has the second smallest percentage of children under the age of 18 (19%). This makes District 9 the "second oldest" district in Tulsa.

In 1980 district 9 had a very high level of educational attainment. For example only 11% of it residents had not completed high school. This compares with the city average of 26%. And whereas, 22% of the city's residents are college graduates, 37% of the population in District 9 are college graduates.

The northwestern part of District 9 began intial development in the period between 1915 to 1925. By the late 1930's much of the area north of 31st and west of Lewis was

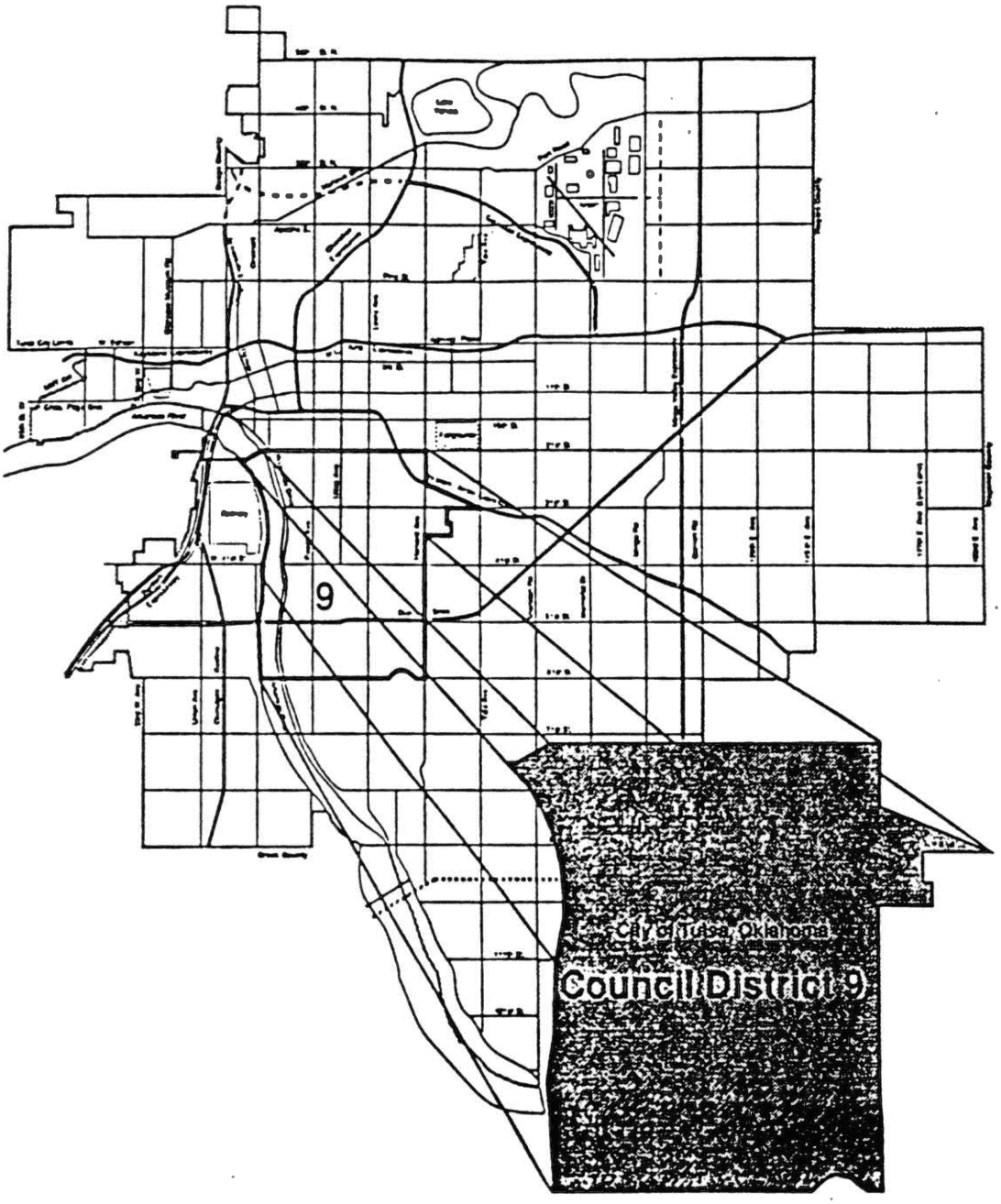

Figure A.9 District 9 City of Tulsa

developed. After the war, growth accelerated and by the mid 1960's this district was completely urbanized.

District 9 is primarly residential, with commercial activity concentrated on Peoria and Harvard Avenues and 51st Street. The Skelly Drive Cooridor is primarly high and low rise office buildings and garden style apartments. There is a regional shopping facility at 21st and Utica (Utica Square). The district contains practically no industrial uses, except for the John Zink facility at 45th and Peoria.

The City Commission adopted Comprehensive Plan calls for essentially maintaining the existing character of District 9. Virtually all the residential areas are designated "low intensity development" which basically restricts land to its current or lower intensity uses. The Plan recognizes the commercial and office development along Peoria, Harvard, and I-44 but restricts expansion of these corridors. There are two "special districts" in this area. They are located at 21st and Utica and along Riverside Drive from 21st to I-44. The Plan limits external expansion of the Utica Square shopping center into the surrounding residential neighborhoods. The Riverside district specifies certain requirements (i.e. planning team review, limiting direct access, buffers, etc.) for development along this roadway. It also recommends physical improvements such as grade separated crossings and sidewalks along the east side of the road.

VITA

B. Neil Raney

Canidate for the Degree of

Master of Science

Thesis: THE MAGNITUDE, TRENDS, AND ECOLOGY OF JUVENILE ARRESTS IN TULSA, OKLAHOMA: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY, 1970 THROUGH 1989

Major Field: Sociology

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